AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT Thems-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum,

Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN s, if payment be made in advance. IF All remittances are to be made, and all letters ing to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to

etcd, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square ind three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. To The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, nylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are aued to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial nittee, but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY ING. EDMEND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and mestion are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

No Union with Slaveholders! THE U.S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

T'Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade ; the second was THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES-AD engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed ! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WHOLE NUMBER 1046.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 31.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1854.

SLAVES

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

ANTI-SLAVERY A PESTILENT HERESY. stracts from a Sermon, preached on Fast Day,

il, or at least as furnishing opportuni-andid consideration of it, the benevo-Eastern States cherished the American ation Society, while for this or other rea-found considerable favor at the South.

and considerable tayor at the South. circumstances, a new and almost fren-dayory sentiment suddenly sprung up not only outrunning public sentiment, againsthemas upon the alleged tolerance in freemen, even more than upon the holders of slaves. The leaders of this se chiefly men who denounced slavery, ations of Christianity together. Its a flery spirit, blazing up here and there munity, indaming the minds of many out not often the most judicious, memars of our God. I observed its ap-cards my own congregation, and took ity I have mentioned to offer such re-hought might tend to the benefit of ider my pastoral care, fortifying them ng dangers, and preserving a Chris-

it love of freedom and hatred of oppervades this section of the counhich embraces rational views, and con-philanthropic efforts to practicable a reference to the slave, a wild fanatisprung up among us. It has poured forth of wormwood and gall indiscriminately, form of invective which language can ut-South has become alarmed; efforts for epation have been exchanged to efforts for eservation; even the Christian sentiment of both has said, the only course of safety for

nd by the dangers which must result from g large numbers of them in their midst, asting freely with the slave population.

Slavery may be considered by itself, or in contion with the evils which are generally insep-ble from it. Considered by itself, is slavehold-necessarily and in all cases sinful! In other vailable positions of the enemy are left une, under peculiar circumstances, and for a period, for a person to stand in the rela-master to a slave, and for a body politic to such a relation, without committing sin . If it were not so, we must condemn the of the patriarche and the institutions of ses, as involving sin in the founder of the in-

What shall we say of the New Testament! Did avior anywhere, in so many words, prohibit mounce slavery! Certainly he did not. Did postles condemn it, in express terms! They not. It existed in their times, and in oppres-forms. It existed among the early Christians, reholding, so far as we can learn, was not a arrier against admission to the churches, and the postles have even set forth the reciprocal duties of easters and slaves towards each other.

I wish that these three thousand elergymen onld give full expression of their feelings to the outh. If I could deem myself worthy to speak a their name, I would say: Brethren and fellow-tizens of the South, we are not the fanatics and bettors of relitival incondiging that requires betters of political incendiaries, that you think

You have heard the frenzied language of ula, volgar, denunciatory, infidel abolition. This
not the language of New England; least of all,
fits ministry.

What shall we do? 1. One thing we must not a We must not exasperate the South by indistinguished denunciation. We must not insist on a mediate impossibilities. We must not imagine, woment, that there is no patriotism and no y South of the Potomac. We must not encourthat perpetual tirade of obloquy which is vison the Southern churches. Misrepresentationary, undistinguishing ignorant, undistinguishing reproaches, manesting no sympathy, and appreciating no difficul-can do no good. They have been fully tried, d have made the matter constantly worse and freeing her slaves! Could debates like those of legislature in 1832 be reproduced in 1854, and published, and circulated all over the Commondesired and circulated all over the Common-wealth, and be discussed by every slave capable of reading or hearing them? Is Kentucky where she was twenty years ago? Have not the hands on the dial-plate of Liberty gone backwards even in those old States where slavery had almost ceased to be a cherished institution, and where the pecuniary motive was fast becoming favorable to manusiation? I would abridge no man's liberty of speech. I know how much, from hearts full of has has been wisely spoken. But I verily believe, that if the entire North had held its tongue on the subject of abolition in the States, for the last quarter of a century, and given Southern responsibility its full play, the prospect of early emancipation would be brighter than it is at present. Such is my conviction of the folly and sin of many Northern men and Northern associations on this subject.

Interval of the Northern politicians, to secure favor in a quarter whence cometh promotion; for is is the prerogative of another the Northern politicians, to secure favor in a quarter whence cometh promotion; for is is the prerogative of another to secure favor in a quarter whence cometh promotion; for is is the prerogative of another the Northern politicians, to secure favor in a quarter whence cometh promotion; for is is the prerogative of another the Northern politicians, to secure favor in a quarter whence cometh promotion; for is the December of the Northern politicians, to secure favor in a quarter whence cometh promotion; for is the prerogative of another the Northern politicians, to secure favor in a quarter whence cometh promotion; for is the December to sudge man's liberty of another the Northern politicians, to secure favor in a quarter whence cometh promotion; for is the December to savory, the subject of savory—Let it be the Senate for it, and I ask that it may be to the Senate for it, and I ask that it may be to the Senate for it, and I ask that it may be to secure favor in a quarter whence cometh promotion; for is the control of the Nort

SELECTIONS.

SLAVERY A GREAT INIQUITY. Extracts from a Sermon, preached on Fast Day,

at some future day, in the ascendency of races, and a terrible retribution.

There are those who affirm boldly, that slaveholding, even as a system for modern times, is sanctioned by the sacred Scriptures. This is not my opinion. But did it not exist under the old dispensation, and did it not receive the approbation of God! It existed, and was tolerated, and regulated by civil statute, but not commanded, nor, as I think, strictly speaking, approved by the Author of the Mosaic law. So polygamy existed, and was tolerated and regulated, but not commanded, nor really approved, under the same law. As the latter was suffered, not because it was right in itself, but, as our Savior teaches, on account of the hardness of men's hearts, or, in other words, as the

liberty forever to my fellow-men? How can I love my neighbor as myself, and yet consign him and his posterity to hopeless bondage? Is it not mani-fest, in the spirit and on the face of the gospel, that the religion of Josus was intended for the el-evation of all classes of men, bringing the human family into one great brotherhood, in which each should do to others as he would that others should do to him? So the Church in past ages has gen-erally understood the will of Christ, and, with all its corruptions, it has been the great defender and preservation; even the Christian sentiment of south has said, the only course of safety for south has said, the only course of safety for elves and our colored people with us, is in a and united conservatism which shall yield its this, that an impression prevailed for a time in the American colonies, that a Christian could not be a slave, and that to baptize a bondman would be to give him his freedom.

Come now to natural reason and conscience.
Bring slaveholding to this bar. Does the law of our moral nature justify it? The idea of seizing upon a human being, an immortal man with all

upon a human being, an immortal man with all his capabilities, thoughts, feelings, created as he is in the image of God, the brother and in natural rights the equal of other men, and when charged with no fault, buying and selling and working him as a brute—working him not for his advantage, but our own-is monstrous, and finds no

constantly and in all cases surful? In other s, is it not possible for a person to stand in agal relation of master to a slave, without of agal relation of master to a slave, without of and how immense its miscries? How it degrades the immortal man! Bought and held as properties the immortal man! Bought and held as properties who claimed his protection. If the spirit of this derived of the sentiments, prevailed here, an outrage like that described by the memorialists man, the marriage institution reduced to a nullity. It is the country of the memorial to the Company of an unpreasonable to the view of the memorial to the Company of the memorial to the contention of the memorial man ! Bought and held as properties and how immense its miscries! How it degrades the internation of the memorial man ! Bought and held as properties are the memorial man ! Bought and held as properties are the memorial man ! Bought and held as properties are the memorial man ! Bought and held as properties are the memorial man ! Bought and held as properties are the memorial man ! Bought and held as properties are the memorial man ! Bought and held as properties are the memorial man ! Bought and held as properties are the memorial man ! Bought and held as properties are the memorial man ! Bought and held as properties are the memorial man ! Bought and held as properties are the memory and held as properties are the memory and held as properties are the memory and held as properties are the any cases in which it would be clearly mere; any cases in which it would be clearly mere; libe to have his children torn from him by violence, exposed to the tyranny of an unreasonable master or mistress—how painful is such a condition for a time. To say, that to hold a slave under or entemplate! Tell me to to fit be fidelity and incumstances, and for ever so short a period, ful, is to speak extravagantly, and in a way will never commend itself to the consci-of them who are thus denounced. Nothone are often loved and treated. Undoubselly, many a mistress is as tender as a mother, and many a master bears in his bosom a compassionate har remote abstraction or exception, and able positions of the enemy are left unlet us concede, then, that it may be under peculiar circumstances, and for a under peculiar circumstances, and for a fact of the old men and old women for the control of the old men and old women for the control of the old men and old women for the control of the old men and old women for the control of the old men and old women for the control of the old men and old women for the control of the old men and old women for the control of the old men and old women for the control of the old men and old women for the control of the old men and old women for the control of the old men and old women for the control of the c and Texas; inquire of the old men and old women for the fate of their children; see how the bloom of those young girls is consumed; how those sick ones faint under urgings, if not the lash; and how yonder happy family is all broken up in a day, by the coming in of some iron-hearted trader; and towards a system under which such things are common, you can have no feelings but those of horror and disgust. I do not wonder at the intense abhorrence of it which exists among us. I confess that when I look only at one side of the case, when I have 'considered all the oppressions that are done under the sun; and beheld the tears of such as were oppressed, and they had no comforter; and on the side of their oppressors was power; and endor, and to enforce what he uttered against er; and on the side of their oppressors was power; but they had no comforter,' I have 'praised the dead which were already dead more than the living which are yet alive.' The idea of droves of new hours being dead which were already dead more than the living which are yet alive.' The idea of droves of new hours being dead to be the true and the side of their oppression was power; and candor, and to enforce what he uttered against Mr. Sumner, he said:

"Why, sir, no longer ago, than two days since, have the property of the side of their oppressions was power; he constructed the candor, and to enforce what he uttered against Mr. Sumner, he said:

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The spirit of the Revolution, which was a spirit The spirit of the Revolution, which was a spirit of universal freedom, gives place to a spirit of semi-national despotism. The times of the first Pharaoh return upon us. The cupidity which tore the Africans from their home on another continent, and which is now denounced by all civilized nations under heaven, seems, at this late day, by its efforts, to be more than half justified. Express heaven, included and a selemn protest, in cuses become intolerable, and a solemn protest, in the name of justice and before God, is demanded by every right-minded patriot. Just so far as any by every right-minded patriot. Just so far as any man or class of men wish to extend slavery, whether from avarice or a desire for political predominance, they are to be looked upon as guilty of a mighty wrong, and provoking the vengeance of beaven. I will not say that the vast accessions of slave territory which we have made since the formation of the Constitution, are all the result of a desire to perpetuate and extend the odious institution; or, on the part of the Northern politicians, to see the favor in a guarter whence cometh pro-

From the Washington Globe. ANOTHER SCENE IN CONGRESS. In Senate, July 18, 1854.

Mr. SUNNER. I present a memorial from the Extracts from a Sermon, preached on Fast Day, pril 6, 1854, at Cambridge, (Mass.) by William A. April 6, 1854, at Cambridge, (Mass.) by William A. April 6, 1854, at Cambridge, (Mass.) by William A. Steams, D. D.

In the spring of 1834, on the day of our annual ast, just twenty years ago, I took occasion to preached the spring of the spr

but, as our Savior teaches, on account of the hardness of men's hearts, or, in other words, as the best thing that could be done under the circumstances, and among a people so long and thoroughly habituated to its practice, so I suppose it was with slavery.

Does it follow, then, that the New Testament sanctions slavery! By no means. Does it not contain great principles, which most eventually sweep it from the face of the earth! How can I love and I admit the sentiment of our text, and yet deny liberty forever to my fellow-men! How can I love my neighbor as myself, and yet consign him and imaginary case, but is substantially descriptive of one which has recently occurred. A colored man, who had resided in Philadelphia from child-hood, and proved by competent witnesses to be a free man, has been reluctantly consigned to a claimant in Georgia, by a United States Commissioner in Delaware, under the authority of the section alluded to.

Reference is here made to the interesting case of Edward Davis, who escaped from Georgia, by concealing himself under the wheel-house of a steamer

cealing himself under the wheel-house of a steamer in a most exposed situation; and who was afterwards surrendered to Slavery in opposition to pos-itive testimony to his freedom. Among the papers accompanying the memorial is one which states that 'the commissioner declared that ' he would give fifty dollars cheerfully, to be released from making the decision; and that, on account of it, the lost two nights sleep, and had no comfort while in church on Sunday. No wonder at this. Mr. President, it was an early maxim of the common law, that it were better that one hundred

guilty persons should escape, than one innocent person should suffer.

Mr. Adams. I rise to a point of order. Is it in order to discuss the question at length on the presentation of a petition!

Mr. Sunner. I have no such purpose. I am merely explaining the memorial, and pressing it upon the attention of the Senate. I proceed: A wise man of antiquity remarked, in words often admired, that, in his opinion, the best Government was that under which a wrong to a single citizen was resented as an injury to the whole Commonwealth. And, sir, only at this session, Congress has offered its homage to an American officer, who,

I move the reference of the memorial to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President, the Senator quotes Mr. Clay. Mr. President, the Senator quotes an old saying from the common law. There is another, sir, to be derived from higher authority, from the sayings of the wise man of Israel, 'The dog will return to his vomit.' I do not expect, sir, that we shall be able to correct vicious and depraved instincts or corrupt taste; but I do protest against tolerating an abuse of the rules of the Senate, in order to reiterate these backneyed set phrases which we have heard repeated so often.

which are yet alive.' The idea of droves of negroes, human beings, chained together two and two: or mothers bereaved of their children, into whose soul the iron has entered—the curses and the lash—they fill me with grief and indignation; the blood rushes to my heart, and my heart to my throat, with a sensation which is intolerable. I loathe such a system. Away with it: it is a system of abominations; how can the bright sun in the heavens look upon it without celipse!

The spirit of the Revolution, which was a spirit

Why, sir. no longer ago, than two days since, I happened to come across an Abolition paper called the Emancipator, and there I read a speech of Wendell Phillips, who is himself the great leader of the party or faction to which the Senator becomes, in which he said the Constitution of the constitution of the rendition of persons escaping from service, and the principle to which he appealed was the destruction of the Constitution. As an evidence of what he and his followers intended, they burnt up that sacred instrument and also this law, and proclaimed cred instrument and also this law, and proclaim that the disunion of these States was the only that the disumon of these States was the only course that could rescue them from the oppression, as they call it, of slavery. Now, am I to believe that the Senator from Massachusetts, under the in-fluence of this feeling, is making an effort to bring about that state of affairs, which is so much desired by the leaders of the party !'

ed by the leaders of the party?

Mr. Rusk—There is a paper connected with that petition, to the reception of which I object. It is a letter, a very prejudiced one, which seems to have been drawn from a Quaker of Delaware, by a letter addressed to him by a Senator in this body, the Senator from Massachusetts. That letter re lects grossly and falsely upon the South, and it refleets upon the officer-

Mr. Mason-The Senator from Massachusetts has brought the paper before us. He is responsi-ble to the Senate for it, and I ask that it may be

Mr. BENJAMIN. Mr. President-

Mr. Rusk. Will the Senator allow me to state my point of order? I object to the reception of that paper, first, because it is not addressed to the Senate, and secondly, because it contains statements disrespectful to the South. THE PRESIDENT. The question then will be upon

the reception of the paper, and that question is not lebateable, unless by unanimous consent.

[After various interruptions, Mr. Sumner was delared to be in possession of the floor.]

Mr. Schner. In the impatience of the Senate, I onet desire to follow the discursive address to answer no.' I want everything to come. Let the which we have listened from the Senator from crisis come as soon as it can, which we have instead from the Schator from Georgia, [Mr. Dawson,] or the Schator from Delaware, [Mr. Bayard,] touching the various points of law and of fact in this matter, which has been so suddenly brought before us. My object is simply to set myself right. That I can do. I know,

Georgia, [Mr. Dawson,] or the Senator from Delaware, [Mr. Bayard,] touching the various points of law and of fact in this matter, which has been so suddenly brought before us. My object is simply to set myself right. That I can do. I know, sir, that I can set myself right always.

In presenting this memorial, I performed a simple duty. I had also a pleasure in its performance. It was a-memorial from an eminent society which as enjoyed much honor in this country, and from which memorials have always been welcomed in Congress, from that early memorial signed by Benjamin Franklin, down to the present time. And it urged a prayer which I am always glad of an oportunity to urge.

When I had the honor to receive the memorial, some time ago, from the eminent President of the

some time ago, from the eminent President of the Society, I wrote to him acknowledging its recep-tion, and suggested to him that it would be impor-Society, I wrote to him acknowledging its reception, and suggested to him that it would be important, in earrying out the desires of the Society, to accompany the memorial with such evidence as they could present in relation to the specific grievance set forth in the memorial. In response to that letter, I have received from Dr. Parrish, the President to whom I have referred, several papers which accompany the memorial; and also, subsequently, a letter from a gentleman of Delaware, personally unknown to me, and with whom I am not aware that I had any previous communication. As the letter from Delaware related to this matter, and contained what purported to be a certificate of facts regarded as important, I placed it among other papers accompanying the memorial; and, the segarded as important, I placed it among other papers accompanying the memorial; and, and the seeircumstances, I presented them all to the Senate. It the letter contained any expressions justly obnoxious to Congress, or disrespectful to this body. I did not take note of them at the time. Such, sir, is my simple explanation of these facts. And now with regard to one suggestion that has called from the Sector force (Mr. Daw).

Such, sir, is my simple explanation of these lacts. And now with regard to one suggestion that has fallen from the Senator from Georgia, [Mr. Dawson] that there are persons here who seek to arouse odium against the South, or to create excitement and ulceration of feeling there. I say, distinctly, that I am not one of those persons, nor do I believe that any such exist. Sir, I desire no such thing. I desire justice, simply—that is all. I wish to see this Union, which binds us all together, a Union of peace and harmony, in fact and in name; but, above all, let it be a Union where freedom is maintained by constitutional laws. And permit me to say, that just so long as an enectment continues on the statute-book, which defies every sound principle of constitutional law, and every axiom of free institutions, Senators must expect that it will be met by the strongest language of reprobation which can come from honest hearts.

Mr. Benjamin.

Now, sir, the Senator from Massachusetts, on several occasions upon this floor, has denied the obligation, and inconsistency of abolitionism. (!!)

occasions upon this floor, has denied the obligation, as I understand him, under the Constitution of the United States, to deliver up fugitives slaves from the free States to the owners in the slave States. I understand that to be the extent of his denial. I will respectfully ask the Senator from Massachusetts to inform me if that is what he asserts.

Mr. SUMNER. The manner of the Senator from Louisiana is always so kind and so much in conformity with the proprieties of debate, that I shall have great pleasure in answer his question; but I

of the United States, for the return of lightly slaves from the free States to those by whom they are held to service or labor in the slave States. That is the only question which I desire to propound to him, before I proceed with what I have to

Mr. Schner. And before I answer that question. I desire to ask the Senator from Louisiana, whether, under the clause of the Constitution of the United States, which secures to the citizens of every State the privileges and immunities of citi-zens of the United States, a colored citizen of Massachusetts can, without any crime, in South Caro-lina or Louisiana, be seized and thrown into pris-on, and then afterwards, on failure to pay certain ged jail fees, be sold absolutely into Slavery Mr. BENJAMIN. I will answer that I think that ntirely unconstitutional.

Mr. SUMNER. I am very glad that the Senato Mr. SCHNER. I am very glad that the Schator says it is entirely unconstitutional. I will then ask the Senator if he is ready, in his place, to in-troduce an act of Congress to carry out that pro-vision of the Constitution to secure to the colored citizens of the North their rights in South Carolina and Louisiana?

Mr. Benjamis. This is a very extraordinary method of answering a question. I have heard of the Yankee method of answering one question by asking another; but this is answering one by asking two. [Laughter.] It was not my desire to enter into any polemical controversy upon this subject with the honorable Senator from Massuchusetts; but, as I stated before, I put the question with a sincere and earnest desire to ascertain whether he and the gentlemen with whom he acts, whether he and the gentlemen with whom he acts, or whose organ he is upon this floor, really recognised any constitutional obligation on the part of the free States, or on the part of Congress, to provide for the return of a fugitive slave from the free to the slave States!—whether that obligation exists anywhere under the Constitution!—or, in other words, whether this article of the Constitution was intended to apply to slaves!

Mr. Sumer. Before answering the question of the Senator, [laughter,] I should like to have him deal by me as he desires me to deal by him. I should like to have him tell me whether it is in the should like to have him tell me whether it is in the power of Congress, under the clause of the Constitution to which I have referred, and which is side by side with the other clause on 'fugitives from labor,' to pass an act to secure to colored citizens of the North their rights in South Carolina and Louisiana! The Senator must answer that question before he can confront this discussion.

the provisions of the Constitution, about which he declared his sentiments upon this floor, and in relation to which he has always said that his sentiments have been misconstrued, he has answered by submitting to me a series of inquiries. I answered the first, supposing that, upon my answering that, he would then be willing to answer my question. Latered of that I find myself put upon the tion. Instead of that, I find myself put upon the stand. I shall, therefore, decline further discussion.

Mr. Gwin. I move that this subject lie on the The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question being taken by yeas and nays, re-

BRIMSTONE CORNER.

As applied to THEODORE PARKER and his congregation, the story recited by the Ledger is a malignant They shall be repealed.

Shrivation. It relates to the Park Street Church in Freedom and Temperance—One and inseparable, 1830. The following are the reliable facts in the case, as narrated in E. S. ABDY's 'Journal of a Residence and Tour in the United States, in 1883-4 ' :-

How far the aristocracy of the skin is carried in this pious city, may be seen by a curious document that was put into my bands by an abolitionist. A Mr. Benjamin. I simply wish to inquire of the Senator from Massachusetts, whether he acknowledges any obligation imposed by the Constitution by the United States, for the return of flugitive days from the free States. for sale. Not finding a purchaser at the price he demanded,—and few would be likely to give the full value for what no one imagined the owner would dare to make use of,—he determined to occupy it himself;—wbether he was unconscious of the offence he was about to commit, or thought he the offence he was about to commit, or thought he might as well speculate upon the white man's pride, as, it would seem, the white man had speculated upon his submissiveness. The sensation produced by his unexpected appearance among the favored children of Nature, in the very sanctum sanctorum of their distinctions, can be described by those only who witnessed it. The next Sunday, he took his wife and children with him. It should be observed, that the colored people are not admitted to places of worship, except to small pews or boxes set apart expressly for them, and so placed that they can bear without offending the fastidious delicacy of the congregation. At Albany, there is one where a curtain is placed in front to conceal the occupants, when there are any; for those for whom they are designed seldom enter them, and speak of them with the contempt they deserve, as tin-holes' and 'human menageries.' It was now high time that notice should be taken of this con-tumacious spirit; and the intruder received the two following notes:—

' MR. BRINSLEY: Sie-If you have any pew furniture in pew No. 38, Park street Meeting-house, you will remove it this

GEORGE ODIORNE, for the Committee. With the above was a copy of a note, written the day before, to this agent of the Committee, in

these words :-DEAR SIR-Pew No. 88, in Park street Church, is let to Mr. Andrew Ellison.
Yours, respectfully,

J. BUMSTEAD.

The other letter was addressed to 'Mr. Frederick Brinsley, colored man, Elm street.' The contents are as follow:—

' Boston, March 6, 1880.

Mr. Frederick Brissley:

Sir—The Prudential Committee of Park Street Church notify you not to occupy any pew on the lower floor of Park Street Meeting-house on any Sabbath, or on any other day, during the time of Divine worship, after this date—and, if you go there, with such intent, you will hazard the consequences. The pews in the upper galleries are at your service.

GEORGE ODIORNE, for the Committee. MR. FREDERICK BRINSLEY:

Louisiana? The Senator must answer that question before he can confront this discussion.

Mr. Benjamin. My object is answered, sir.

Mr. Clay. Exactly. Do not say another word.

Mr. Benjamin. I imagine, sir, that there is not a man in the country who will not now thoroughly understand the object for which I put the question. That object for which I put the question. That object is entirely answered. To a plain, respectful inquiry put to the Senator from Massachusetts, in relation to his understanding of

From the Dover Morning Star. THE WOMEN OF MAINE IN CONVEN-TION.

At four o'clock on the morning of the late anniversary of the nation's birth, amid the ringing of bells, the smoke of gunpowder, and other indications of the celebration about to come off in Augusta, we left for East Livermore. We might then have had a celebration at home, but preferring one of a different stamp, a live one, we joined the ladies at East Livermore: and we can assure our readers that we did not then per do we sure our readers that we did not then, nor do we now, regret the choice made.

It may be known, if not, it should be, that the

It may be known, if not, it should be, that the women of Maine, uniting the two ideas of Liberty and Temperance, have been employed for two or three years past in organizing Societies on this broad platform. How successful they have been, the meeting at East Livermore, on the 4th of July. will answer. It was held on the 'old camp ground,' so called, a beautiful spot of the forest, owned by our Methodist brothren, and used by them for their camp meetings. Full ten thousand persons were present—men, women and children—a train of twenty cars, drawn by two engines, came from the twenty cars, drawn by two engines, came from the direction of Portland, and it was estimated that five thousand ate at the public tables. These tables were two in number, each five hundred and fifty feet in length—eleven hundred feet in all—and were generously spread for the multitude, by the ladies, without charge.

The platform, or preachers' stand, was literally covered over with banners; the trees also bore the same rich fruit, for banners were suspended from them. These banners were got up in fine taste, and bore inscriptions suitable to the day and the principles represented. Some of these

and the principles represented. Some of these inscriptions we pencilled down for the good of our-readers:—

'Maine Daughters of Freedom, all men are created equal, our brothers'—' We are all for Freedom'—' No Compromise with Slavery'—John P. Hale for President in 1856'—' Liberty and Temperance'—' Hale and Liberty'—' The deed is done,' (craped in mourning)—' Eternal infamy to Douglas and his followers'—' Welcome to the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin'—' Mrs. H. B. Stowe, a model for every American woman'—' The flame of 1776 burns bright in 1854'—' We are ready for action'—' W. Vill, New Portland, No. S. Mrs. Butts'—' Peru Ladies' A. S. Society, organized Sept. 14, 1853'—' Toil, ye friends of Freedom, toil, your message to fulfil'—' We hail you with joy'—' Union is strength'—' Love and Truth, guide our youth.' Rev. D. B. Randall, of the Methodist eburch, ' Maine Daughters of Freedom, all men are cre-

Rev. D. B. Randall, of the Methodist church, grandson of Benjamin Randall, acted as President of the day; and after music by the band, singing by the choir, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Nickerson, the following sentiments were read, which received responses from various speakers :-

The Fourth of July-May it soon dawn on a land

The Liberty Girls of Maine—Helpers meet to the oilers in Freedom's holy cause.

The Author of 'Uncte Tom's Cabin.'—Religious and political services will be compelled to cry out that A woman slew them.' The Ladies' Anti-Slavery Societies-Baking the

Americans in Chains-We remember them to-day.

here with the heartiest welcome. The Infamous Nebraska and Fugitive Slave Acts-

The Motto of the People-The Union of all for the

The Orator of the Day-The Patrick Henry of the d revolution.

Mrs. Stowe was publicly introduced, and her husband, Prof. Stowe, made an excellent speech. Mr. Stowe said the day of compromise had passed by—an open war with slavery had now commenced—we had brought up our children wrong—we had brought them up to believe that what was done in favor of slavery was right, and what was done in favor of liberty was wrong. What had Congress done! Aggression after aggression—worse and done? Aggression after aggression—worse and worse—and we had acquiesced. Freemen of the North, shall it be so longer? The senior editor of the Journal of Commerce is the son of a New England clergyman—so is the junior editor. We have not done our doty. We must train our children to the principles of liberty, as the South do theirs to the principles of slavery. But it is not too late. to the principles of slavery. But it is not too late. Let us put an end to the race of doughfaces. Let us send no more men to Congress who are not fully baked. Members of Congress need courage, like that of soldiers on the battle-field.—There are many men at the North that could never rise by their own merits, that do rise by courting the Slave Power. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise reminded him of Sambo's friend, who wanted half of Sambo's blanket. 'You have got half of it,' said Sambo. 'I know that, you fool of a Sambo, said he, 'but I want the other half!' Tis the other half I want.'

Prof. Stowe also said that it was fit that Maine, having taken the lead in the Temperance cause, should go bravely forward in the Anti-Slavery reform—that every word of Uncle Tom's Cabin was written in Maine. He spoke, too, of the progress of temperance in England, and of the duty of American women on the subject of temperance to their

erican women on the subject of temperance to their sisters in England—that English women would re-ceive their communications kindly. Mr. Stowe took his seat in the midst of loud cheers for him-

self and for the 'author of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

In the afternoon, Mr. Hale, 'the orator of the day,' and whom the women of Maine declare to be 'the Patrick Henry of the second revolution,' made one of his best speeches. It was about an hour and a half in length, and told with tremendous power upon the thousands before him. Mr. Hale spoke strongly in favor of a union of all men of all envises to resist the continued demands of dous power upon the thousands before him. Mr. Hale spoke strongly in favor of a union of all men of all parties to resist the continued demands of slavery. He also dwelt apon the influence of woman, her duty to the slave, and her duty to ber country. Mr. Hale was waited upon the ground by the sweet strains of the Buckheld Brass Band, the wild woods ringing with loud hurans. Other able speakers addressed the meeting, such as Rev. B. D. Peck, of Portland, Dr. Parsons, of Windham, Dr. Farrar and Rev. A. Willey, of Portland, and Gen. Perry, of Oxford county. Gen. Perry said he had acquiesced heretofore—he had voted for Gen. Pierce, standing on the Baltimore platform—but should do so no more—he hoped God would forgive him—he detested the Fugitive Slave Law—he was ready to make war against slavery—all men who loved their country should unite.

Gen. Perry has been one of the most influential

Gen. Perry has been one of the most influential nen of the Democratic party in Maine.

Mrs. Stowe was chosen Corresponding Secretary of the Maine Ladies' Temperance and Anti-Slavery Association, which office she has accepted, and, we understand, is to answer the letter of the women of England, addressed to American women.

Y 28.

are respectfully the merit of his

R TUTION.

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A SERMON OF THE DANGERS WHICH THREATEN THE RIGHTS OF MAN IN AMERICA; preached at the Music Hall, on Sunday, July 2, 1854. By Theodore Parker, Minister of the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society. Boston : Benjamin B. Mussey & Co.

We think there is no other man in this country who, at the present time, commands so large an audience or has so many readers, on both sides of the Atlantic, for whatever he may write or print, (and his efforts are all reformatory,) as THEODORE PARKER. His influence is felt alike in the religious and the political world.

Here are two new Sermons from his large heart and prolific brain, on topics of the gravest importance to individual liberty and the safety of the republic, evincing great ability, and worthy of universal perusal. give some extracts from the second Sermon

Shall Slavery destroy Freedom? It looks very much like it. Here are nine great steps openly taken since '87, in favor of slavery. First, America put slavery into the Constitution. Second, out of old soil she made four new slave States. Third, America, in 1793, adopted slavery as a Federal institution, and guaranteed her protection for that kind of property as for no other. Fourth, America bought Louisiana in 1803, and put slavery into it. Fifth, she made Missouri a slave State, and ther Sixth, she made Slavery perpetual in seventh, she annexed Texas. Eighth, she Arkansas. Sixth, she made Silvery perpetual in Florida. Seventh, she annexed Texas. Eighth, she fought the Mexican War, and plundered a feeble sister republic of Californio, Utah, and New Mexi-co, to get more slave soil. Ninth, America passed the Fugitive Slave Bill, and has since kidnapped New England, New York, New Je nen in New England, New Tork, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, in all the East, in all the West, in all the Middle States. All the great cities have kidnapped their own citizens. Professional slave-hunters are onbers of New England Churches; kidnappers sit down at the Lord's table in the city of Cotton, Chauncey, and Mayhew. In this very year, before it is half through, America has taken two more steps for the destruction of freedom. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the enslavement of Nebraska: that is the tenth step. Here is the eleventh: The Mexican Treaty, giving away ten millions of dollars, and buying a little strip of worthless land, solely that it may serve the cause

of slavery.
Here are eleven great steps openly taken towards the ruin of liberty in America. Are these the worst? Very far from it! Yet more dangerous things have been done in secret. lings have been done in secret.

I. Slavery has corrupted the mercantile class

Almost all the leading merchants of the North are pro-slavery men. They hate freedom hate your free-dom and mine! This is the only Christian country in which commerce is hostile to freedom.

II. See the corruption of the Political Class

There are forty thousand officers of the Federal Gov-ernment. Look at them in Boston,—their character is as well known as this H.dl. Read their journals in this city.—do you catch a whisper of freedom in them! Slavery has sought its menial servants, —men basely born, and basely bred: it has corrupted them still further, and put them in office.
America, like Russia, is the country for mean men
to thrive in. Give him time and mire enough, a a worm can crawl as high as an eagle flies. rights are sacrificed at the North; centralization goes on with rapid strides; State laws are trodden under foot. The Northern President is all for Sla-The Northern members of the Cabinet are avery. In the Senate, fourteen Northern Democrats were for the enslavement of Nebraska in the House of Representatives, forty-four Northern Democrats voted for the bill,—fourteen in the Senate, forty-four in the House; fifty-eight Northern men voted against the conscience of the North and the Law of God. Only eight men out of all the South could be found friendly to justice, and false to their own local idea of injustice. The present administration, with its supple tools of tyranny, came into office while the cry of 'No Higher Law' was echoing through the land! III. Slavery has debauched the Press. How

many leading journals of commerce and politics in the great cities do you know that are friendly to freedom and opposed to slavery? Out of the five large daily commercial papers in Boston, Whig or Democratic, I know of only one that has spoken a word for edom this great while. The American newspadefenders of American liberty. Listen to one of them, speaking of the last kidnapping in Boston: 'We shall need to employ the same measures of coercion as are necessary in monarchical countries. There is always some one ready to do the basest deeds. Yet there are some noble journals; such as the New York Tribune and Ecc-

ning Post.

1V. Then our Colleges and Schools are corrupted the North, which publicly appear on the side freedom. What the hearts of the freedom. What the hearts of the presidents and professors are, God knows, not I. The great crime against humanity, practical atheism, found ready support in Northern colleges, in 1850 and 1851. Once, the common reading books of our schools were full of noble words. Read the school books now made by Yankee pedlers of literature, and what liberal ideas do you find there! They are eant for the Southern market. Slavery must not

V. Slavery has corrupted the Churches! There are twenty-eight thousand Protestant clergymen in the United States. There are noble hearts, true and just men among them, who have fearlessly borne witness to the truth. I need not mention their names. Alas! they are not very numerous I should not have to go over my fingers many times to count them all. I honor these exceptional men. Some of them are old, far older than I am; older than my father need have been; some of them are far younger than I; nay, some of them younger than my children might be:—and I honor these men for the fearless testimony which they have borne—the old, the middle-aged, and the young. But they are very exceptional men. Is there a minister in the South who preaches against Slavery! How few in all the North!

Look and see the condition of the Sunday Schools. In 1853, the Episcopal Methodists had 9,438 Sunday Schools: 102,732 Sunday School teachers: 525,008 scholars. There is not an Anti-Slavery Sunday School in the compass of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Last year, in New York, they printed more than two hundred and forty million pages of Sunday School books, not a lin slavery in them all. They is sued, on an average, two thousand bound volumes every day in the year, not a line against slavery in them. They prioted also usand pamphlets every day; there is not a line in them all against slavery; not a line showing that it is wicked to buy and sell a man, for a, according to the Methodist Episcopal Church,

The Orthodox Sunday School Union spent last The Orthodox Sanday School Union spent last year \$248,201; not a cent ngainst slavery, our great national sin. They print books by the million. Only one of them contains a word against slavery; that is Cowper's Task, which contains these words—my mother taught them to me when I was a little boy, and sat in her lap:—

'I would not have a slave to till my ground, To carry me, to fan me when I sleep, And tremble when I wake, for all the wealth That sinews, bought and sold, have ever earned!

You all know it : if you do not, you had bette learn it, and teach it to your children. That is the only anti-slavery word they print. Once they published a book written by Mr. Gallaudet, which reduced the story, I think, of the selling of Joseph: at any rate, it showed that Egyptian slavery was wrong. A little girl in a Sunday School in one the Southern States one day said to her teacher.
If it was wrong to make Joseph a slave, why is in not wrong to make Dinah, and Sambo, and Chlorelaves! The Sunday School teacher and the Church took the alarm, and complained of the Sun Church took the atarm, and comptained of the Saudry School Union: 'You are poisoning the Southwith your religion, telling the children that slavery is wicked.' It was a serious thing, 'dissolution of the Union,' levying war,' or at least 'misdemanor,' for aught I know. What do you think the Sinday School Union did! It suppressed the back! It printed one Sunday School book which has k! It printed one Sunday School be a line against Egyptian slavery, and then suppresse ; and it cannot be had to-day! Amid all their mil lion books, there is not a line against slavery, save what Cowper sung. There are five million Sunday

School scholars in the United States, and there is not a Sunday School manual which has got a word

against slavery in it.

You all know the American Tract Society. Last year, the American Tract Society in Boston spent \$79,983.46: it visited more than fourteen thousand families; it distributed 3,334,920 tracts—not sand families; it distributed 3,534,320 tracts—not a word against slavery in them all. The American Tract Society last year visited 568,000 families, containing three million persons; it spent for home purposes \$405,707; for foreign purposes \$422,294; it distributed tracts in English, French, German, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Italian, Hungarian, and Welch-and it did not print one single garian, and Welch—and it did not print one single line, nor whisper a single word, against this great national sin of slavery! Nay, worse:—if it finds English books which suit its general purpose, but containing matter adverse to slavery, it strikes out all the anti-slavery matter, then prints and cir-culates the book. Is the Tract Society also man-aged by Jesuits from the Roman Church! At this day, 600,000 slaves are directly and per-sonally owned by men who are called 'professing

sonally owned by men who are called 'professing Christians, 'members in good fellowship' of the churches of this land: 80,000 owned by Presby-terians, 225,000 by Baptists, 250,000 owned by Methodists :-600,000 slaves in this land owned by men who profess themselves Christians, and churches sit down to take the Lord's Supper, in the the eastern part of Massachusetts, but some also from name of Christ and God! There are m

own their fellow-men—bought with a price.

Does not his look as if slavery were to triumph

VI. Slavery corrupts the Judicial Class. In gladly welcomed by the Massachusetts friends. America, especially in New England, no class of men has been so much respected as the judges; and for this reason: we have had wise, learned, excellent men for our judges; men who reverenced the High-er Law of God, and sought by human statutes to execute Justice. You all know their venerable names, and how reverentially we have looked up to them. Many of them are dead: some are still to them. Many of them are dead; some are still living, and their hoary hairs are a crown of glory on a judicial life, without a judicial blot. But of late, slavery has put a different class of men on the benches of the Federal Courts—mere tools of the government; creatures which get their appointment as pay for past political service, and as pay like their appointment as pay for past political service, and as pay like their appointment as pay for past political service, and as pay like their appointment as pay for past political service, and as pay like their appointment as pay for past political service, and as pay like their appointment. in advance for iniquity not yet accomplished. You see the consequences. Note the zeal of the Federal Judges to execute iniquity by statute, and destroy Liberty. See how ready they are to support the Fugitive Slave Bill, which tramples on the spirit. It is usual, he said, for a speech to be expected of excuse him from the speech.

States Judge, Circuit or District, has uttered one word against that 'bill of abominations.' Nay, how greedy they are to get victims under it! No wolf loves better to rend a lamb into fragments than these judges to kidnap a fugitive slave, and We stand on thy green earth; thy skies are above our Bill Courts. You remember the 'miraculous' restreason;' it was 'levying war.' Devil, in the same act! You remember the 'trial,' all we do, this day. the 'ruling' of the Bench, the swearing on the stand, Almighty God, let

and daughters, by your own act. Thanksgiving Day! It was called to endorse the Fugitive Slave Bill—a meeting to promote the Stealing of men in Boston, of your fellow-worshippers and my parishioners. Do you remember the Democratic Herods and Whig Pilates, who were made friends that day, melted into one unity of Despotism, in order that they might enslave men! They had unity of idea and unity of action, that day. Do you remember the speeches of Mr. Curtiand My. Hallett, their yeln against the united in singing the Jubilee song. tis and Mr. Hallett; their yelp against the unalienable rights of men; their howl at God's Higher Law! The worser half of that platform is pared for the occasion, and distributed through the Higher Law! The worser half of that platform is now the United States Court;—the Fugitive Slave Bill Judge, the United States Attorney. They got their offices for their political services past and for their character—very fit reward to very fitting men! A man professes a fondness for kidnapping, hurrahs for it in Faneuil Hall:—give him the United States Judgeship, make him United States Attorney—fit to fit! When slavery dispenses offices, every service rendered to despotism is well from the occasion, and distributed through the meeting,—

'Our grateful hearts with joy o'erdow,' &c.

Letters were read from Rev. Samuel Johnson of Lynn, Rev. O. B. Frothingham of Salem, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher of Brooklyn, N. Y., which had been addressed to the Committee of Arrangements.

On the reading of Mr. Frothingham's letter, Francis ery service rendered to despotism is well den with foreheads of brass, with iron eland. Men with foreheads of brass, with iron el-ows, with consciences of gum elastic, whose chief ommandment of their Law, their Prophets, and care of Mr. Frothingham had twice made, in response

-crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, Where thrift may

verily they shall have their reward! They shall similar case of Anthony Burns.

Its corruption is seven-fold. as idle as a feather in his chair. In the wicked eek of 1854, the Whig Governor sat in the seat of his predecessor! Massachusetts was one of the inferior counties of Virginia, and a slave-hunter had eminent domain over the birth-place of Franklin hymn, and the burial-place of Hancock. Nay, against Boston in the hands of a 'train-hand captain'—the people 'wondering much to see how he did ride!' Boston was a suburb of Alexandria; the Mayor a On re-assembling, the hymn by Oliver Johnson, (on slave-catcher for our masters at the South !

All this looks as if Slavery were to triumph over and I were only fellow slaves! Freedom. But even this is not the end. Slavery has privately emptied her seven vials of wrath up-

Hayti—as new slave territory.

II. The acquisition of Cuba, by purchase, or else by private fillibustering and public war,—as new an English operative; he had belonged to the Chartist He heave the

IV. The Restoration of the African Slave Trade. IV. The Restoration of the African Slave Trade, which is already seriously proposed and defended in the Southern journals. Nay, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations recommend the first step towards it—the withdrawal of our fleet from the coast of Africa. You cannot escape the consequences of your first principle: if slavery is right, then the slave-trade is right; the traffic between Guinea and New Orleans is no worse thanbetween Virginia and New Orleans; it is no worse to kid-

wirgina and New Orleans; its no worse to kid-nap in Timbuctoo than in Boston.
V. A yet further quarrel must be sought with Mexico, and more slave territory be stolen from

Mho shall oppose this five-fold wickedness! The Fugitive Slave Bill Party:—the Nebraska Enslave-ment Party! Northern servility has hitherto been ant more than Southern arrogance dare

All this looks as if the third bypothesis would b fulfilled, and slavery triumph over freedom; as the nation would expunge the Declaration of Inde pendence from the scroll of time, and instead of pendence from the scroll of time, and instead o honoring Hancock and the Adamses and Washing ton, do homage to Kane and Grier and Curtis an Hallett and Loring. Then the preamble to our Constitution might read—to establish injustice ensure domestic strife, hinder the common defence distarb the general welfare, and inflict the carse of bondage on ourselves and our posterity.' Then we shall honor the Puritans no more, but their Prelaical tormentors; nor reverence the great Reformer-only the Inquisitors of Rome. Yea, we may te. the name of Jesus out of the American Bible; y God's name; worship the Devil at our Lord's ble, Iscariot for Redeemer!

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, AUGUST 4, 1854.

PIRST OF AUGUST AT ABINGTON. The Twentieth Anniversary of the Emancipation of he Eight Hundred Thousand Slaves in the British West India islands was duly celebrated by a general meeting. under the auspices of the Massachusetts Anti-Slaver, Society, at Abington, in the beautiful Island Grove nea the centre of that town, on Tuesday last.

Special trains of cars from Boston and Plymouth as rived at the Grove soon after 10 o'clock, bringing large companies from those places, and from various town upon the route of the road. A much larger number came, in carriages and otherwise, from Abington and neighboring villages. The day was bright and clear with a moderate and refreshing air, and all thing conspired to render the occasion a most agreeable one Friends were present, not only from every quarter o ters who the States of New Hampshire, New York, and Michigan, and even from Canada West and the Province of New Brunswick : all of whom were, of course, mos

The following organization of the meeting was pro nosed by the Committee of Arrangements, and unan nously adopted by the meeting :-

For President-Francis Jackson, of Boston. For Vice-Presidents-Bounne Spoonen, of Ply nouth; CHARLES L. REMOND, of Salem; WILLIAM ASH-BY, of Newburyport; WILLIAM WHITING, of Concord.

uel Dyer, of Abington; and Mary Willey, of Boston. FRANCIS JACKSON, on taking the chair, expressed hi

it of the Constitution, and its letter, too; which outrages Justice, and violates the most sacred principles and precepts of Christianity. Not a United excuse him from the speech.

We stand on thy green earth; thy skies are above our punish any man who dares to speak against it.—
You know what has happened in Fugitive Slave heads; in thy hand our breath is; and here, and now wag gratefully acknowledge that Thou only art the Lord we gratefully acknowledge that Thou only art the Lord. Bill Courts. 1 ou remember the 'miraculous research of Shadrach: the peaceable snatching of a man from the hands of a cowardly kidnapper was 'high Father. We bless Thee for a gospel, teaching us that You remember thou demandest not of thy children the spirit of fear. treason; It was 'levying war. You remember the 'trial' of the rescuers! Judge Sprague's Charge to the Grand Jury, that if they thought the question was, which they ought to obey, the law of man or the law of God, then they must 'Obey truth, our hearts by love, our wills by obedience. serve God and mammon, Christ and the Speak thou in those who speak, and manifest thyself in

Almighty God, let the wickedness of the wicked com Almighty God, let the wickedness of the wicked come the witness coming back to alter and 'enlarge his testimony,' and have another gird at the prisoner. You have not forgotten the trials before Judge Kane at Philadelphia, and Judge Grier at How long shall we, whom thou hast given to taste the Christiana and Wilkesbarre. sweet draught of liberty, be covered with the shame of These are natural results of causes well known. the foulest slavery, and allow iniquity to stand where You cannot escape a Principle. Enslave a negro, it ought not? How long shall America fear to be just, will you?—you doom to bondage your own sons and the land of thine election not dare to do right? and daughters, by your own act.

Do you forget the Union meeting in Faneuil
Forever shall Christ suffer this dishonor in our midst,
Hall, November 26, 1850, the Tuesday before
Thanksgiving Day? It was called to endorse the say we know not the man? Awake, O Spirit of the

The meeting then united in singing the Jubilee song,

On the reading of Mr. Frothingham's letter, Franci Jackson made mention of the prompt and liberal do to the call of the Boston Vigilance Committee, -once in 1851, at the time of the seizure and delivery into slavery of Thomas Sims; and again in 1854, since the

become Fagitive Slave Bill Judges; yea, Attorneys of the United States! of the United States!

VII. Alas me! slavery has not ended yet its long accepted sin. Its corruntion is seven-fold. It debauches the elected officers of our city, and even our State. In the Sims times of 1851, the laws deducing therefrom the striking moral and political lesof Massachusetts were violated nine days running, sons so applicable to, and so needed by, this country. It and the Free Soil Governor sat in the State House having been phonographically reported, this speech will

be given in full in a subsequent paper. After Mr. G's speech, (which occupied the time til

'Almighty God, thou giver Of all our sunny plains,' &c.,

You of the Editors of the National Anti-Slavery Stand-

'Hark ! a voice from heaven proclaiming,

Comfort to the mourning slave,' &c., on the nation—committing seven debaucheries of was sung.

human safeguards of our Natural Rights. That is

John C. Cluer arose to offer a few remarks, he said. numan sateguards of our Natural Rights. That is not enough—there are other seven to come. This Apocalyptic Dragon, grown black with long continued deeds of shame and death, now meditates five further steps of crime. Here is the programme which particular phrase he must wholly dissent. Mr. of the next attempt—a new political Tragedy in Johnson had spoken of the 'enslaved operatives' of I. The acquisition of Dominica—and then all England. No greater mistake could be made. He (Mr. C.) knew the suffering of the English operatives in facbody, and had taken an active part in it. He knew th e territory.

I. The reëstablishment of slavery in all the sufferings and privations, often very severe, of the workfree States, by Judicial 'decision' or legislative enactment. Then, the Master of the North may 'sit down with his Slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill Monnment!' from a very honorable and true man, a most mistake and unjust one. For myself, said Mr. Cluer, I have known more, -seen and experienced more, -of 'slavery in the city of Boston, than I ever knew or saw in Sco land or England. Toiling, suffering, and wronged a the British working-people are, they have never been enslaved'; poorly paid as they were, they had ye nough to pay their share of the heavy tax of one hun dred million of dollars, voted by the British Govern ment to redeem the 800,000 West India slaves from their ondage; and they rejoiced in that great act of justice o the slave, though it was done at such cost to them selves. And they would readily double that tax again and consent to be even more poorly fed and clothed, rathe than a single black man should be seized upon their oil, and sent into slavery. Again and again have Eng ish operatives refused to work for their employers he insufficient wages paid them ; and the determine tand they have taken has repeatedly been attended with he yielding, in part at least, to their demands One of the est things said by Mr. Garrison this morning was, said Mr. C., where he told us that the emancipated slaves of Jamaica had positively refused to work for the miserable ittance of seven or nine pence sterling a day, smaller ums than they had often been let out for, by their mas ers, while remaining in slavery. This indicated a man y resistance to petty tyranny, and a reliance upon their wn ability to take care of themselves which he rejoice o know. The people of England then-for it was the and not the Government, who rejoiced in the West Indi emancipation-had a right, a well-earned right, to cele-

THE LIBERATOR. brate this day; and long may they continue to do so. Church—all, he thought, in good standing—eligible to communion—all of them journeying on towards heaven-resemblance to, and in fact its identity in spirit with, theologically. When he learned these facts, he was rethe anti-slavery movement of this country. He showed minded of a story, which, though it might sound pro that there were States in this Union, where as heavy fane from clerical lips, he would relate. A man one and exclusive restrictions are laid upon the popular right of suffrage as existed in Great Britain;—he par- that ministers would be admitted free. Of course, the ticularly instanced South Carolina. Then as to the Eng- clerical profession was in the ascendant. One man an lish law of hereditary descent, so often and vehemently another and another came, laying claim to the title of inveighed against in America, -there is a far more gross minister, until finally one rather bad looking fello and cruel law of hereditary descent here. It is that came along, and said, "I suppose you will admit me a which dooms the child born of a slave-mother, no matter who its father, what its complexion is, or its early nur-ture might have been, to be irremediably and hopelessly 'Well, then, I believe there's a h-ll of a church some slave for life! England knows no law like this; the where.' (Laughter and cheers.) Now, said Mr. Fos most despotic country of the old world has no statute or if Gen. Edmands, and Ben Hallett, and Col. Suttle, ar custom so tyrannous, so infamous and infernal as this. a few more of the same stamp, are church members. With all the crimes of the government and all the sufferthee must be a singular church somewhere!(Applause. ings of the working-people of England, there is no 'ela- The great hindrance to the progress of the anti-sia

treasury. [It subsequently appeared that the sum of er with pledges to the amount of \$19.]

ly cheered at his appearance, and was listened to with

(This speech, as also that of WENDELL PHILLIPS, which immediately followed, having been reported in full, will be printed in a future paper. 1

should be a party formed at the North, that was opposformance of ordinances. ed, not to the Fugitive Slave Law, because it is needlessly unjust and cruel, or because it is unconstituslavery, instead of existing, as the South claimed, by force on every hand, and reflect that it was the strengt authority or toleration of Almighty God, existed by re- of the anti-slavery sentiment in the hearts of the pe bellion against God,—by absolute disloyalty to the Disuperficial disease. It must be attacked as a system inherently base and wicked, to which no law or constituslavery, as was sometimes claimed, so much the worse for the Bible. It only proved itself, in that case, not to be the 'word of God,' so far, at least, as those passages which sanctioned slavery were concerned.

Mr. Stetson, proceeded, at some length, to criticise, Nebraska Bill, who had heretofore defended or apologized for slavery, or lent it the aid of their silence, and showed Bill was not an iniquitous act, because it simply opened a wider field to this ' divine ' institution.

gain that tended to the great object at which they aim- salary, to enable him to devote his whole time to the believed that emancipation was possible, because it was able to take care of themselves. In fact, some of them slaves was a state of rebellion against God-and God clothing there from the benevolent in the States, by cirwas mightier than all rebels, and in his own good time culating widely an article in the newspapers, headed would put an end to the iniquity. This emancipation could not be effected by political power alone, which pected home from England, with some four or five thouwas feeble, unless supported by moral strength. Moral sand dollars collected there, which would meet the want power was the most effectual, and that could be wielded and extend the efforts of the Society. by a few men, and affect a whole land, and finally redeem a whole world. This moral power was to be exerted chiefly by those outside of this iniquity, for never gitives; but who had been there fifteen or twenty years, had the people been found, who, with the temptations and might be called old settlers. They were not prompt of such a system about them, were magnanimous and to meet the fugitives; while the fugitives then christian enough to make the sacrifices that were asked were always generous. When Patrick Snead, as he of the slaveholders of this land. They would never do was called, was arrested, the fugitives held public meetit, until the moral power of the North had been brought ings and gave liberally for the purpose of rescuing him to bear upon them so forcibly as to become irresistible. some putting down a pound note to engage the services

in the land, but the great difficulty was, that it was to a very great extent impracticable and unavailing. The despotism. The clergy of the land taught, and the peo-himself 'Shadrach.' ple believed, that the salvation of the souls of men should be the end that Christians should have in view, should be the end that Christians should have in view, Mr. Dall said he inquired of Shadrach who is farther the greater and more important object of the salvation the greater and more important object of the Salvary of souls. So Christian men repressed their anti-slavery climate had the least deleterious effect upon their con by enlisting in the cause. These men seemed to forget stitutions, their power to work, or their general health. that, here in this land, we have three and a half millions doomed, if their theory be true, to eternal damnation, because they were placed where they could know nothing of the Bible, which points out the way of life eternal. Besides, the church and clergy taught that a though in very subordinate positions at home, to be would agree that it was necessary to unchristianize a a Christian, nevertheless. As Mr. Baxter said, when he was asked if a certain person could be a Christian—'O, yes,' he replied, 'you may graft Christianity on a crab-Book of Life, in heaven, when he is written down a scoundrel by every bonest man on earth. That was all any practical effort would be broken. Mr. Foss said An important question among the colored men was that he did not expect much from the signers of whether it was most expedient for them to settle them the clerical petition, though he was glad they had selves abroad among the whites, or form exclusive se Scott had been elected, instead of General Pierce, become, 'a good peasantry' among the whites. and had taken exactly the same course as the latter.

brother Baptist; Col. Suttle was a member of the Baptist Church; and poor Burns was a minister of that academy of that region.

Mrs. ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, from the Finance Committee, and in behalf of the cause, made an appeal to the audience for liberal contributions to the anti-clavery did not shut the slaveholder or slave-hunter from thei communion. If a man robs a poultry yard, he cann-\$127 was taken by the Finance Committee; togeth- be a Christian ; but if he rob a cradle, he may sit down at the communion table with his brother 'Christians Rev. T. W. Higgissox addressed the meeting in a anywhere in the land. If a man steals the swaddlingspeech of much ability and interest. Mr. H. was loudthere is a baby in the clothes, it is all right. The antislavery feeling was abundant in the land, as he had said; but it was the body of Christ, in the tomb, and a great stone was on the mouth thereof. But an angel would come down and remove the stone, and we should have a resurrection, and Christ would come up in the hearts Rev. CALEB STETSON, of Scituate, followed Mr. Phillips. He said that the great necessity was, that there was something more than signing a creed and the per-

He believed that there was a continual progress tional, but against any Fugitive Slave Law, and against signs they sometimes witnessed. It was a painful, but any compromise with the gigantic sin of slavery. The yet a cheering and reviving sight to mark, when Burns great principle to be maintained by such a party, that was carried out of Boston, the great array of military vine Government. This great crime and shame should to keep that anti-slavery feeling in abeyance. The little be opposed by every possible means. The politician infant, that might have been held in the outset by the should seek to procure a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and of the Nebraska Bill, and every other law States and of Massachusetts, to restrain it. A few that gave any sanction to the infernal system; but slavery could not be abolished by any arrangements which it; a few more years, and the United States would be were intended to act cutaneously, like ointment upon a powerless against it. It would rise in the strength of its own divine might, and all barriers shall be broken. and it shall go forth, not to works of destruction, but to works of mercy and love. (Loud cheers.) Rev. Mr. Dall, of Canada West, was next introduc

to the audience, and gave a very interesting account of the condition of the fugitives in that country, and of the feelings of the white people about them-mainly in anin a close and searching manner, the position of that swer to questions from persons in the audience, on the portion of the signers of the clerical petition against the several points. He said that the fugitives generally found ready employment, the males as mechanics borers on farms, and the females in families. On one them to be inconsistent, inasmuch as, if slavery was a occasion, about a year ago, he asked S. R. Ward, the divine institution, and a good thing, then the Nebraska agent of the Anti Slavery Society there, if any fugitives had recently arrived, and he replied that nineteen cam the day before, and that he had obtained employment He believed in emancipation-that nothing but that for all but two. That was the principal work of the should be the aim of all lovers of freedom, though, in Society. They employed Mr. Ward as their agent, furthe meantime, they might snatch whatever they could nished his travelling expenses, and paid him a stated d. He was in favor of total, unconditional emancipa- furtherance of the objects of the Society. The board tion; or, if conditional, the condition should be, such of the fugitives was paid for a week or ten days, and it amends as could be made to those who had long been was seldom necessary to pay it for a longer time. The suffering the unutterable woes of an iron bondage. He general fact was, that the fugitives were at work and right, and God reigned in the universe, and holding had taken measures to stop the sending of money and 'no more aid for Fugitives.' Mr. Ward was soon ex-

There was some indifference and hardness of hear of a lawyer, that he might be protected and rescued, Rev. A. T. Foss, of New Hampshire, next took the platform. He said he felt that the friends of anti-

slavery had great reason to be encouraged, notwith-standing some had lost heart, and almost given up standing some had lost heart, and almost given up hope. There was a great deal of anti-slavery feeling best carpenter work in Toronto, where nice finishing,

reason of this was, that the influence of the political izing mind to direct their efforts to the most profitable What the colored people there needed, was an organ parties and of the churches had been exercised in oppo-sition to any practical manifestation of this feeling, in lation, Mr. D. stated that, one day, being in Montreal, sition to any practical manifestation of this feeling, in a manner that should serve the cause of those in bonds. The Whig party leaders had deluded its members into the belief that only through that party could the nation ing all the signs, but finding no 'Shadrach,' he finally ing all the signs, but finding no 'Shadrach,' he finally be saved; the Democratic leaders had convinced the members of that party, at every election, that the salvation of the nation depended upon the victory of their he saw there if he knew where Shadrach, who one 'S. Makins, Victualler,' &c., upon it, and asked a man political organization; and so the people, fearful of haz-lived in Boston, could be found. "I am Shadrach," rearding the success of their party, had stifled their anti-slavery feelings, and given their votes on the side of and did not know it-else he would surely have signed

anti-slavery enterprise, they drew their minds off from north than most of the fugitives, as to that matter, and he told him that he and his friends there realized no had effects from that cause; they could not see that the

He was sorry to see that there was quite as much proslavery feeling in Canada as in the United States. Western Canada was filled up chiefly with emigrant from England, Scotland and Ireland, who expected 'lairds' of the soil, when they came to America, and man might be a slaveholder, and yet a Christian. Out 'lairds' of the soil, when they came to America, and of the three thousand clergymen who signed the anti-Nebraska petition, not three dozen could be found who tition with them. He feared that, unless anti-slavery lecturers were busy there, to keep alive the fashionab man because he held slaves. They believe that the slaveholder is doing a great harm, but that he may be

stock; and many a man will be found in heaven, with whom a dog could not live on earth.' So they believe a man may have his name written in the 'Lamb's countries. The general feeling now was in favor of the a mistake; and when it was shown to be so, the bonds which now restrained the energies of the people from of annexation to the United States.

done it, because they had thereby committed them-selves. The truth was, they did not move until the gin Association. Much, Mr. D. remarked, was to be said property and standing' had gone in the same direc. on both sides, and he hoped that some of the leading on; and whenever ' property and standing ' went by, anti-slavery papers here would give them light to the those who knew the clergy as well as he did, knew very expediency of isolating themselves, or becoming, as the well what would come next. (Laughter.) If General best part of the English population hoped they would

Referring to the Elgin Association in charge of Pa the Whigs would have supported him, and the clergymen would have supported the Whigs, and there would for a time a Presbyterian preacher in Ohio.) Mr. Dall have been no three thousand ministers to preach spoke of their school. He said it was intended at first against the Nebraska Bill. It did not take much to make a Christian man, popu- however, that the white farmers around petitioned for larly speaking. Ben Hallett was a church member, as the privilege of sending their children ! At this time he understood ; Gen. Edmands was his (Mr. F.'s) it is said that more than half the pupils are white, and

C. L. REMOND then came forward, and made the C. L. RESSON there can be said that as that was a free year cluding speech. He said that as that was a free year form in regard to speech, he hoped that it would be form in regard to spectry in regard to color; the would not be long before some colored man, other a himself, would come forward and make his marken platform, especially on the First of August,

Mr. R. said, in reference to the remarks of the ceding speaker, that he was not in favor of fagi slaves going to Canada even, because he wanted it h constantly and plainly before the world, that they onstantly and plainty order. If they must flee, let the flee from one State to another, until they should to humanity enough to defend them on their own a (Cheers.) Another reason was, that he believed day was not far distant when that country would come so identified with the United States, that the ored man's rights would be no more respected there here, and then they would occupy less advantage ground than if they had remained here. No lay than last summer, he went to Toronto, and found po-dice as rife there as here. He went to three or farm lic houses, before he found one at which he could be mitted. There were colored churches, ministen mitted. There were colored schools, and it seemed to him that the colored pa were themselves carrying that damnable prejudic Canada, if it were not there before.

He protested, before God and his fellow the colored man's flying to Canada. Let then here and fight the battle out. The day was on when the fugitive slave might remain here in mg and that day was hastened just so far as his frie would sustain the society that had gathered then gether. The anti-slavery movement would jet mid the atmosphere so warm with righteous sentime no disgraceful Curtis, ner shabby Loring, her come tible Freeman could be found in our midst, but no one of them should be more despised and diagn than was the colored man now. His heart had greatly gladdened at seeing so many colored people the ground. They had acted for some time as if g were discouraged, and had not shown their faces. The should come forward anywhere and everywhere freemen come, and especially on such occasions as the

If they would only continue faithful, they would n deem Massachusetts, and Massachusetts would name tize her neighbors, and all New England and all North would become free.

He was glad to hear Mr. Higginson's remarks in a ference to his change of feeling in regard to the ciency of any political organization in the anti-slam movement. It was of no use to mince matters. had stood by the Free-Soil party when he thought is party needed a friend to stand by it; but the only canization which could do anything effectually for slave, was that organization which knew no see color, and no clime-and on the platform of men a organization, he then stood. He would tell his who friends that when they, like WILLIAM LLOYD GARRIO should come to be considered in England, Ireland in Scotland as black men and women, because of the zeal for the slave, the question would be settled. (Cheers.)

The meeting,-which was unexceptionably please and effective throughout, -was then closed by the in ing of the ode, 'Spirit of Freedom, wake

No truce with Slavery make, Thy deadly foe. And the large company separated, no doubt with m

resolves and higher purposes of self-consecration to a righteous and glorious cause of the unconditional abil tion of all slavery upon American soil.
FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

JAMES M. W. YERRINTON, Secretaries. SAMUEL MAY, Jr.,

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

This glorious event was appropriately comp n Tuesday last, by the friends of impartial freedan, mass meeting at the beautiful grove in Abingtaproceedings of which are given in preceding column The number in attendance was very large, the was superlatively fine, and the satisfaction universal.

The colored people (says the Providence Journal Wednesday) had a good time generally, in this yesterday, in honor of the anniversary of emanci in the British West Indies. A long procession man through the streets, with banners and music. F came a cavalende, then men on foot, then ' Young rica,' tottering under the weight of banners, then nibusses full of cirls dressed in white, with wreath their heads, and then the dignitaries of the 'fair m in carriages of all kinds, from the aristocratic could be the humble one-horse wagon. They were well dress gro fondness for display and finery, everything was good order and good taste.

We learn that the great event was appropriately ofebrated by a mass meeting at Hopedale, in a besuith grove, at which effective and pertinent speeches will made by Adin Ballou, Rev. James T. Woodbury, Hart C. Wright, Charles C. Burleigh, 'Sojourner Trat William S. Hayward, Daniel S. Whitney, and other, It is estimated that not less than fifteen hundred p sons were on the ground. Every thing passed off in the most agreeable manner. Further particulars next west

The Traveller, of Wednesday evening, contains a very fair and candid report of the proceedings at Ab ington, and says, 'The occasion seemed to be card very great enjoyment, and the impression made vil one that will be retained by those who participated it them, and referred to with satisfaction

THE WISDOM OF THIS WORLD.

Eighteen centuries ago, it was boldly proclaimed one who had five times received forty stripes, save (00), at the hands of his own countrymen, and who had bed stoned, imprisoned, and hunted for his life as a dista ber of the peace, and the advocate of a most pestiled heresy- 'The wisdom of this world is foolishnes will God : for it is written, He taketh the wise in their on craftiness.' Eighteen centuries of conflict, since that time, between Truth and Error, Right and Wrong, had sustained the declaration of that despised apostle of the crucified Nazarine, every age bearing witness to it

What are some of the characteristics of this wisdom, which is thus branded as foolihaness with Ged?

It pays a blind homage to the past; is satisfied with things as they exist, and regards with distrust and depleasure every thing suggestive of improvement asi progress. It has no faith in God, in truth, in right, # absolute and immutable, '-the same yesterday, to-day, and forever.' It has faith only in what now seems tob dominant and mighty, ' the powers that be,' and is end inquiring respecting any new doctrine, ' Have any d the rulers believed? ' It calls good evil, and evil goodputs darkness for light, and light for darkness. It of founds the 'foolishness of preaching' with the preach ing of foolishness. It believes in substituting expelency for principle, the lower law for the higher law, human authority for divine control. It hates, es tures, belies and persecutes the reformer, as one more to be dreaded than a thief and a murderer. It is he peace when there is no peace. It holds that self-prestvation, at whatever cost, is the first law of nature coffs at the idea of righteous retribution, saying, The Lord shall not see, neither shall the God of Jacob regard it;' and enceringly asks, 'Where is the promise of his coming? for since the fathers fell asleep, all thingsoft tinue as they were from the beginning of the crea Nevertheless, the foolishness of God is wiser that

men, because its reliance is upon truth, and the vict rious power of love. Because it knows that the Wrong is weak in proportion to its age and enormity. Because it is governed by inflexible justice, by the eternal is ness of things, and is without variableness of shadow of turning.' Because it embodies omniscired omnipresence, and omnipotence, and is therefore all seeing, ever-present, and all-powerful, and so can men

ble Men of our A ellished with Tw DeWitt and Day Nassau Street. This volume is Hand Takings sketches of char nd trathful, thou an seventy-five . and all to be de Bungay has a ord, a graphic p ourpose to gratify. doubt, the twenty traits accompan subscription to e the persons des ad, and the indiff Daniel Webster, it.) John Charle Willis, William ett (portrait,) Jo obn C. Calhoun, lenry Ward Bee. hn Greenleaf V thune, E. P. WI nate, Horace M ortrait.) John

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FEMALE MEDIC. amphlet, entitle Philadelphia, 54-55. The F spects of the uing sessions months and instruction add nited States. 7 at several who est year's pract ng on Physiolog rom fifty to a h rge field open thing but a the them for it. The um of study in t pect, to that intry. The de nferred on El rown, Texas ; ?

NEW TEMPERA rst number of blished in the mmittee of the nce Society-Angelina Fish, with the spirited the Women's N. as held in Utie Gerrit Smith, A Nichols, Neel Do f eight quarto dvance. We ha on, and trust i To the women, t everal years pa Union College

ick. Pa.

endell Phillips reek, before the the First Refe ses were trans light being bette ian Church. T on any of the pr correspondent ly one, full of li ct, and, replet plical, and tine nosthenes or a (says :- 'Mr. Ph gentlemen. Th twice, but said effective speech

TIMELY WAR -which is, to to the Union, some one bold cape the pestile all such influer patriotic appe Even their fide than suspected made such a p Who is any los

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Falland Takings; or, Crayon Sketches of the Noticehile Men of our Age. By GEORGE W. BUNGAY. Emwill shed with Twenty Portraits on Steel. New York : bellished with Incury voterate on Steel. New York : DeWitt and Davenport, Publishers, 160 and 162, Vassau Street. pp. 408.

This volume is what it honestly assumes to be-Iffind Takings'-and very handsomely executed. methes of character are generally discriminating truthful, though necessarily brief where no less eventy-five 'noticeable men ' are grouped togethand all to be described, and their genius illustrated. Bungay has a quick eye to observe, a ready pen to to Bungay man a super to delineate, and a laudable spress to gratify. His book will sell readily, beyond doubt, the twenty well engraved and very successful wits accompanying it alone being worth the price subscription to all carious persons. The following e the persons described, consisting of the good, the

Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Edwin H. Chapin, (por sit.) John Charles Fremont, George P. Morris and N. willis, William H. Seward (portrait,) Edward Evcortrait,) John P. Hale (portrait,) Father Taylor, Calhoun, Lewis Cass, Charles C. Burleigh, Ward Beecher, (portrait,) Abbott Lawrence, Waldo Emerson, John Van Buren (portrait,) Greenleaf Whittier, Washington Irving, G. W one, E. P. Whipple, G. C. Hebbe (portrait,) Rufus Horace Mann, Dr. Boardman, Solon Robinson. rait.) John Ross Dix, P. T. Barnum (portrait.) F. Kane, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Samuel F. B. Morse, pr. L. aane, George W. Kendall, Samuel Houston (portrait,) Pierre de, W. Thackeray, John Pierpont, Horace Greeley, drait.) Moses Grant, George N. Briggs, Neal Dow, rait.) Philip S. White, Charles Sumner, Ogden Hoffman, (portrait,) E. L. Snow, Thomas Francis Wendell Phillips, Elihu Burritt, William ont Bryant, (portrait,) Daniel S. Dickinson, Gen-Winfield Scott, William R. Stacy, Gerrit Smith ortrait.) Elward Beecher, Thos. Hart Benton, (por William R. Marcy, Alfred Bunn, Peter Cartit, Anson Burlingame, George Law, (portrait,) Y. J. W. Francis, Dr. S. H. Cox, Freeman Hunt, B. P. Bishop James, Rev. Mr. Wadsworth, Rev. Dr. Purbin, S. A. Douglas (portrait,) W. Gillmore Simms, James Gordon Bennett, Caleb Cushing, James Watson Welds, Dr. Duffield, J. R. Lowell, John Mitchel, (por-

For sale by John P. Jewett & Co., Boston.

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE. We have received a nest amphlet, entitled, 'Fifth Annual Announcement of he Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, located Philadelphia, at 229 Arch street, for the session The Faculty announce that the condition and respects of the institution continue to improve. The sessions are to be extended through a period of re months and a half. This will be the longest course instruction adopted by any Medical College in the nited States. There are thirty students. It is stated at several who have graduated have realized, for their rst year's practice, over one thousand dollars, and all ave done well. Some have engaged in public lecturng on Physiology, Hygiene, &c., and have realized fifty to a hundred dollars a week. There is a ree field open to laborers in this department, and thing but a thorough medical education can qualify for it. The Faculty feel confident that the curricular m of study in this institution is fully equal, in every ect, to that of any other Medical College in this The degree of Doctor of Medicine has been nferred on Elizabeth H. Bates, N. Y.; Lucinda R. rown, Texas; Minna Elliger, Pa.; Elizabeth G. Shat-

NEW TEMPERANCE JOURNAL. We have received the est number of 'THE WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE PAPER.' blished in the city of New York, by the Executive mittee of the Women's New York State Temperance Society-Mrs. Mary C. Vaughn, Editor; Mrs. Angelina Fish, Associate Editor. It is chiefly occupied with the spirited proceedings of the annual meeting of the Women's N. Y. State Temperance Society, which was held in Utica last month, and with letters from Gerrit Smith, Mrs. Frances D. Gage, Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols, Neal Dow, &c. It is to be a monthly journal, of eight quarto pages ; terms, 50 cents per annum, in advance. We hail its appgarance with great eatisfaction, and trust it will obtain an extensive circulation.

THE CEMETERY. To the women, the Temperance cause is preëminently indebted for its success, both morally and legally, for

Union College Commencement at Schenectady .-Wendell Phillips, of Boston, delivered an address, last week, before the Adelphic and Philomathean Societies, in the First Reformed Dutch Church, to which the exercises were transferred on this occasion, the supply of ght being better in that building than in the Presbyterian Church. The attendance was more numerous than on any of the previous occasions, the church being filled. A correspondent of the National Star says-'Phillips's scourse, 'An address to thinking men,' was a mastery one, full of life, and displayed great reach of intellect, and, replete with his usual eloquence, but rather reliest, and tinctured with party spirit. He is a Deenes or a Cicero in oratory.' The New York Times says .- Mr. Phillips made a good hit among the young gentlemen. The old heads shook their pates once or twice, but said nothing. It was, taken altogether, an effective speech, and told well."

TIMELY WARNING. The Washington Union, in a racteristic article on ' The Lost and Worst Treason.' which is, to allow no more slave States to be admitted o the Union, -imploringly says :- 'It is time that some one hold Whig spirit of the free States should esall such influences.' Is there not one to respond to this were on sale (for cash) 'to the highest bidder.' patriotic appeal? Only one is asked for! Will not nissioner Loring or Commissioner Curtis suffice? nade such a pathetic inquiry. To what are we coming? Who is any longer to be trusted?

AMERICAN DIVINITY. If any one is curious to know what moral antics an American Doctor of Divinity is capable of performing, let him turn to our first page, and read the first two columns—the one bitterly hostile to the abolitionists, and exculpatory of slaveholding, and the other morally denunciatory of slavery, even in its mildest form, as a great sin and outrage-extracted from the same discourse as delivered by Rev. WILLIAM A. STEARNS, D. D., of Cambridge, (Mass.) whose proper title is, 'Mr. Facing-both-ways.' Think of such a double-letler setting himself up as a teacher in Israel!

FRESH VIEWS OF THE 'PECULIAR INSTITUTION.' We commence, this week, the publication of a series of graphic and highly interesting letters, by . John Ball, , who has somewhat recently made a tour to the South, to look at the slave system with his own eyes, and who has kindly forwarded to us his manuscripts, to be disposed of as we might think proper. We are very much obliged to him, and doubt not his letters will serve to 'help the cause along'-the object for which he has written them.

SCIT FOR DAMAGES. It is stated that a suit for damages, laid at \$20,000, has been instituted by a resident of West Roxbury, against the Mayor, Marshal Freenan, Gen. Edmands and others, for injuries sustained Burns. Writs have been served on the above named ring-finger-' One,-three, two, five.' parties for their appearance at court.

We are gratified to be able to state, that Mrs. Y KELLEY FOSTER has been chosen General Financial Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and One'that she has accepted the appointment. No better one could possibly have been made.

A JOURNEY TO CHARLESTON.

BY THE WANDERING GENTILE.

-ville, Iowa, July 20.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON: DEAR SIR, -I have just reached home, after a long DEAR SIR,—I have just reached home, after a long excursion abroad, undertaken for the benefit of my Four fifty's bid, gentlemen, for this gal: four fifty—four hundred and fifty dollars—four fifty—four health. From New York I travelled to South Carolina, and from thence I sailed for Boston—on my way to Europe. I had hardly seen the smoke of the Great Mefour hundred and fifty dollars—four hundred and fifty tropolis, before the news of a domestic calamity recalled dollars bid—going at four hundred and fifty dollars '

The carelessness of the style, the frequent occurrence of colloquial phrases in them, and their allusion to topics that are always avoided by elegant writers, will serve dred and sixty—four hundred and sixty dollars bid—going at four hundred and to convince you of this fact.

m to publish the facts of slavery that my letters condom to publish the facts of slavery that my letters contain. Be it so. I enclose you my letters, either for publication or—conflagration. I have no time to alter to purchase, the girl was ordered to get down a second the phraseology of them. If you deem them worthy of time; to walk about, and to hold up her head. Sh publication, I hope that you will make all necessary was finally knocked down to the Musqueteer, with the Yours ever, JOHN BALL, Jr.

A JOURNEY TO CHARLESTON. AMERICAN HOUSE, RICHMOND, Va., March 30, 1854.

MY DEAR PARENTS AND FRIENDS:

hink I see the stare of surprise that win follows:
uncement of the date of this letter. Doubtless, future occasion.

A mulatto—a kind-hearted looking man of forty-five and the start of the ware made for him. you expected that I should write to you from Old England instead of from the Old Dominion. So did I! I will inform you how I came to change my original resolution. I hate cold,—whether it be moral or physical descended from his 'Southern platform;' 'I don't frigidity. Now, it came to pass, that for several days think I can offer you any thing else to-day.' after my arrival in New York, the weather was intensely cold, and in every street, saharas of dust were to be seen and felt. I could not endure this double nuisance. I seized a newspaper, and read that the 'Roanoke' would sail for Richmond that afternoon. 'Inquire,' said the advertisement, 'of Messrs. Ludham & Pleas-

I ordered a carriage, and called on Mr. Pleasantswho deserves his name, entre nous-and procured a ticket, and-sailed.

After a very pleasant voyage, then, on the rapid-At Norfolk-of which I have only to say, that it deserved Tom Little's satire—we staved for an hour.

I arose at an early hour this morning, and have just concluded a day's laborious idleness. I have seen all Douglas, thou son of Iscariot; and may thy name be the sights here—the Cemetery, the Slave Shambles, the forever associated with all that is ignoble, as thy mem-Police Court, and the Theatre. I will employ the few hours that remain before I start again, in rendering you an account of my ramble in Richmond.

As I was ascending one of the hills on which the city tyranny. situated, I heard a negro teamster singing a stanza that embodies what appears to be a very popular doctrine in Virginia at present-that, namely,

'Jordan am a hard road to trabble.' heard this sublime truth announced by at least a score

rain descended. I took shelter in the doorway of a handsome house, and was invited to enter. I ally run away-I offered \$100 reward too !-and I didn't took a chair, looked at a copy of the Potipher Papers, hear tell of him for two years and three months.' which lay on the table, near an old English Bible, and I could hardly suppress a smile at the injured

ifold advantages of early rising, may be mentioned the saving it effects in the printer's expenses. The Early months! Where did you find him at last?

This morning, at the doors of the rich men of Rich- as any body need drink.' mond—of the professors of the creed of Him who said, 'Love one another, as I have loved you'—in the daily form—which, in this room, was about five feet high— I read that human beings-men, women and children- crowd collected around the 'property.'

The Cemetery of Richmond is pleasantly situated, well laid out, and ornamented with elegant marble well laid out, and ornamented with elegant marble tombstones. I noticed one curiosity. In an upright marble slab was ingeniously inserted the daguerrectype exposed. His shoes and stockings were next taken off,

the white man's cemetery. I wonder if beaven and ited to the view of all the spectators. hell will be partitioned off, as our own planet is, to suit the prejudices of 'our Southern brethren'!

THE CITY HALL-A SHERIFF'S SALE.

Desirous of attending the Mayor's Court, I visited the City Hall at an early hour. His Honor had not ar- perfectly sound, and a very finely-formed nigger.' rived. On the outer door of the Hall was posted a batim copy :-

Sheriff's Sale. Will be sold, to the highest bidder, for eash, on the principle in a slave, 'A good character'! 2d Monday in April next, at the City Hall, commencing at 12 o'clock, noon, a Negro Boy, named Willis, to sat-isfy two executions in my hands against Aaron T. Bur-ton: PHILIP BLOMSTON, D. S.

THE HUMAN FLESH MARKET.

After transcribing this atrocious advertisement, went to the auction rooms. The first that I entered was an old, long, low, whitewashed, damp-looking room, of which the ceiling was supported by three piltape the pestilential atmosphere of Greeley and Garri- lars. There were between thirty and forty persons son, and should declare himself free and independent of present; and seven or eight living human 'chattels'

The sale commenced almost immediately after I made my appearance in the shambles. The first article of-Even their fidelity to the elavocracy appears to be more fered was a girl of twelve years of age. She was dressthan suspected by the Union, or it would not have ed in a small-checked tartan frock, a white apron, and published with the proceedings of the Anti-Slavery a light colored handkerchief. She was mounted, with the auctioneer, on a wooden stand, four steps high. The audience was standing, or seated on forms, in dif-

ferent parts of the room. The auctioneer was a middle-aged, fair-complexioned SAMUEL MAY, JR. man, with light blue, lazy-looking eyes, who drawled MY DEAR SIR-It would afford me very great plea

d' ye bid to start her ? "

For at least ten minutes, notwithstanding all the lazily-uttered laudations of the auctioneer, the 'gentle- lar side, and the recent and fresh outrages upon humen' who composed the audience did not bid a single man freedom seem to have aroused the spirit of the

ty, whose face was indicative of a grasping, unsympa- essentially and happily changed. I only hope that the

thetic nature. 'Come here, gal.' 'Get down,' added the auctioneer. The chattel descended and went to the dark man, who resolutions upon this subject, adopted a few days since was seated with his face towards the back of his chair. at the meeting of the Brookfield Conference of Churches.

"I don't know how old I am," replied the chattel.
"Can you count your fingers?" demanded the dark
"Can you count your fingers?" demanded the dark

'Yes,' said the article of traffic, as she took hold first of the Church! To this complexion must it come at on the occasion of the rendition of the fugitive slave of her thumb, then of her foreinger, and lastly of her last; and I must say, that I have little hope for

> latto man, who appeared to be the slave or servant of the auctioneer, as he accompanied the article's hand should we complain that it is permitted in Nebraska? regularly to each of her fingers. 'Now, try again! But I did not intend to read you a sermon, or to make you a speech this morning. We need now, more

'One,' began the chatte', 'two, three, four, five.' than any thing else, a union of all the true anti-slavery 'She'll de, she'll do,' said the dark man, who ay- men of the North, without distinction of party or sect,

peared to be perfectly satisfied with her educational upon the one principle of the essential sinfulness of slaveholding, and for the one purpose of its complete and final overthrow. I shall rejoice in any proper efforts

this gal?' asked the auctioneer, in an indolently-im-

. Four fifty,' said the dark man.

'Sixty,' said a dirty-looking, unshaven man, with me to Iowa.

The following letters were written to the 'old folks at home,' during my sojourn in the Southern States.

Of course, they were never intended for publication!

sixty dollars, and gone, if there's no other bid-four

narrow-brimmed hat on, for five hundred a-an-d fifty-

five dollars.

The second article consisted of a young man, wh was started at seven hundred, and sold for eight hundred and ninety-five dollars.

* A thousand-dollar nigger '-so the auctioneer styled a strong, healthy specimen of Southern flesh-goods— was next offered for sale; but as not more than eight I think I see the stare of surprise that will follow the hundred dollars were bid for him, he was reserved for a

'That's all, gentlemen,' said the auctioneer, as l

This way - over the way, gentlemen,' said strong, iron-toned voice at the door.

We-that is, audience and self-went over the way and saw two young female children sold into slaverydoomed to forego all domestic happiness in this world, to be ignorant of the pleasures of knowledge, of home, of liberty; to be whipped, imprisoned, or corrupted, as the caprice, anger, or lust of their owners willed it: to see their husbands lashed, their daughters polluted. and their sons sold into distant States. 'God bless thee! Mrs. Stowe,' I ejaculated in the slave shambles, sailing steamship 'Roanoke,' I arrived in this city. 'and may thy name forever be a hallowed household word in the cabins and cottages of the lowly and oppressed; and may the curses of the slave, and the contempt of all true men forever blast thy prospects, O ory will be classed with those men whom the nations loathe, as Arnold the traitor, Louis Napoleon the liberticide, and John Mitchel the 'patriot,' who defended

I entered another auction room. One man, about was sold for \$700. He was a captured runaway. The owner, or, rather, the owner in trust of this person-a little, stout-built, greyish-blue eyed man-was dressed of persons during the day.

Very few of the stores were opened when I entered the city. I walked along the private streets, read the morning papers, and proceeded to the Cemetery. A in a light-colored overcoat, had a stick in his hand,

'Would you believe it, sir,' he said to me, ' he act ther books 'all of the olden time,' and then made the dignant expression of this individual's eye, when I reflected on the very virtuous 'crime' that the cause of subjoined memorandum in my note book:—

"For an Essay on Early Rising.—Among the manit had committed. As I saw that he expected me to say

Riser need not purchase a single newspaper: he can read them every morning at the doors of rich men.'

'In a saloon, at Petersburgh, where'—he raised his voice—'I dare say the fellow made as good mint juleps

papers of the metropolis of a State which hoasts of having produced the Father of the First Free Land—left the owner, and added my individuality to the

Perhaps, my friends, you may be disposed to doubt the truth of what I am about to add-but it is a God's truth, notwithstanding its apparent non-conformity with some Northern opinions of Southern slavery.

of the youth to whose memory it was erected. A beau-

'Turn round,' said the body-seller. The negro obeyed, and his uncovered body from the shoulders to the lower limbs was laid bare to criticism.

'You see, gentlemen,' said the auctioneer, 'he's He was sold for seven hundred dollars, about twowritten advertisement, of which the following is a ver- thirds of the price he would have brought, if his master could have given him what the Southrons style, when speaking of the existence of the passive obedience

Richmond is a very quiet city ; its streets are clean, and generally well paved; its first-class houses are good, without being either splendid or the reverse. In not of the natural or artificial South, that I purpose to

Five. A. M. The breakfast and the train wait. I 'You may give my respects to all the pretty girls—I am going off to Charleston before break of day!'

LETTER PROM REV. SAMUEL WALDO. The following excellent letter should have been Celebration at Framingham, July 4th, but it accidentally got mislaid. The writer of it is of the orthodox

NORTH BROOKFIELD, June 26, 1854.

rather than uttered his words, and chewed a very large ure to be with you on the 4th, and to speak a word in quid of tobacco with an industry worthy of a better behalf of the enslaved; but I have an engagement at the West which will require me to leave home on the 3rd of 'Gentlemen,' began the body-seller, 'here 's a girl, July, to be absent several weeks. On account of this, twelve years old, warranted sound and strong-what I shall be compelled to decline your very polite and kind invitation.

Anti-slavery in this place is, just now, on the popul free (?) North as it has not been stirred by any previous 'Come here,' said a dark-complexioned man of thir- aggression. The tone of the pulpit, especially, is most change may be permanent and progressive.

I take the liberty to enclose, herewith, a copy of the 'How old are you?' asked the fellow, as he felt be- You will see by the first one, that we have inserted a neath the young girl's chin, and pinched her arms, new article in our creed. Some of these resolutions for the purpose of ascertaining for himself if she was fall short of your mark and mine, yet they show an adas sound and strong as she had been warranted to be. vance in the right direction, that is, towards the sepaand the casting of slaveholders and their abettors out the American slave until the Church and the mi 'You're wrong-tut !-take care,' interposed a mu- try generally, at the North, shall take this ground. If

The Senate were two hours upon the hill for the relief of the widow of Mr. Bachelder, the Boston police-

Bill, for the relief of Betsey Nash, was taken as a bill ment at La Salle, Ill. Some Mi Slaves, and even freemen of color, are not buried in the upper part of the abdomen to the knees was exhib- tached. The Senate adopted the provision, two thousand dollars to Mr. Bachelder's widow, after a spirited debate; and the House will probably concur in it.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. Giddings endeavored to procure an amendment to the General Appropriation Bill, repealing the Kansas-Nebraska act. His motion was rejected-73 to 50.

DEATH OF SAMUEL LEWIS, OF OHIO.

The Cincinnati papers announce the death of SAMUEL LEWIS, the veteran abolitionist, (the Free Soil candidate for Governor of Ohio last year, when he received a very heavy vote,) one of the most magnetic and eloquent orators that ever electrified a popular audience, arduous and indefatigable in his labors-also a zealous and most efficient advocate of the temperance movement, my letters to you, however, it is of the living South, the cause of education, &c. &c -- a self-made, and in many respects a most remarkable man. His death has been unquestionably hastened by his unwearied efforts in behalf of oppressed and degraded humanity. He shall leave this city within an hour; so, friend Joseph, died at his residence, near Cincinnati, on Friday evening last.

THE ACT APPROVED. THORNDIKE, July 18, 1854.

BROTHER GARRISON,—If the sympathy of an old man over seventy can do your faithful soul any good for your just and glorious act of burning that wicked com- friends. promise with the damning sin of slavery, take my

was the skeleton at the feast. It was sad to think that the Massachusetts school system recognizes one caste school, where, however able and faithful the teacher, perfect culture, which is derived as much from the free intercourse with each other of the diverse minds which God has made as from class lessons, is impossible! No one who made speeches in Faneuil Hall yesterday said it—but it seems to us that the peculiar excellence of our common school system is, that it is common, and not exclusive. It gives the child who has had home and other advantages to the company of the child who has had none, and the quick childish nature readily receives into its essence an emulation from the atmosphere thus created, which makes it flow into intelligence and character. How can colored children come to anything shut up in a pen by themselves, and denied the advantages which arise from communion with minds ring with the subtle influences of a polity formed by a thousand years of culture and civilization? The Smith school is a burning criticism on our whole school system.—Commonacealth.

The following is the Journal's account of the Smith

School:—

'This is the school for colored children, of both sexes, and is under the charge of Mr. Thomas Paul. The pupils of this school showed a good degree of proficiency in their studies. Their answers were generally prompt and correct. The grammar class acquitted itself with considerable credit, and the singing exercises were gone through with very prettily. The compositions were written with spirit, and marked by grammatical precision. The exhibition as a whole was very satisfactory. We noticed a map of Asia, drawn by Henry H. G. Scott, which was very correctly and neatly delinated.

PROBABLE KIDNAPPING IN ILLINOIS. Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

staveholding, and far the one purpose of its complete and final overthrow. I shall rejoice in any proper efforts to secure such a union.

Yours, truly,

L. F. WALDO.

The following are the resolutions referred to above:

In view of the present critical aspects of the cause of freedom in our country—

Resolved, That we deem it the duty of the ministry and the Church, in their various relations, to take an open and unequivocal position in favor of universal liberty, as one article of 'the truth, once delivered to the saints.'

Resolved, That we will cooperate in an unceasing agitation of the subject of slavery, until the infamous Fugitive Slave Law is repealed, and Freedom regains that nationality of which it has been ignominiously despoiled.

Resolved, That the cause of the slave should enlist the sympathies and energies of the Church militant, until a jubilee shall be proclaimed throughout all lands. Resolved, That the American Tract Society should regard the 'earnest desire' expressed last year by the Massachusetts General Association in respect to publications on the subject of slavery, ere it can claim our sympathy and support.

Resolved, That our delegates to the Massachusetts General Association be instructed to use their influence to have such men sent as delegates to the Massachusetts General Association be instructed to use their influence to have such men sent as delegates to the Old and New School Presbyterian General Association se will be true.

Basalle, Saturday, July 15, 1854.

On the night of July 13, white the cars from Rock Island halted at Lassalle, waiting for St. Louis passenters, the Rev. William Satter, of Burlington, Iowa, was attracted to the platform by loud conversation. The cause of this disturbance was as follows:

Two colored men, who had bought tickets for Chicago, were held by three apparently professional bullies, who said the former should not be one. It was near midight, and there were but few men about the depot. The kidnappers on. I used a little force, and a pistol was prese

Resolved, That our delegates to the Massachusetts General Association be instructed to use their influence to have such men sent as delegates to the Old and New School Presbyterian General Association as will be true representatives of the anti-slavery sentiment of Massachusetts—and to have those delegates instructed to speak out manfully on the great question of Slavery, or, if not allowed so to speak, to withdraw from those ecclesiastical bodies.

Adopted unanimously by the Conference of the Churches of the Brookfield Association, held at Warren, June 13th, 1854; and ordered to be presented to the General Association, at its next meeting, by the delegates of the Brookfield Association.

CORRECTION OF ERRORS.

Marloro', N. H., July 15, 1854.

FRIEND GARRISON,—I see in THE LIBERATOR of the New Hampshire Legislature, taken from the Salem Register. It is a very imperfect account of the proceedings. One of the important Resolutions passed by the House of Representatives is omitted. It censured Hibbard, Norris and Williams for their vote sustaining the Nebraska Bill. This Resolution passed by a vote of 155 to 149. This is an error. The second Resolution passed by a vote of 155 to 149. This is an error. The second Resolution passed by a vote of 155 to 149. This is an error. The second Resolution passed by a vote of 155 to 149. This is an error. The second Resolution passed by a vote of 155 to 149. This is an error. The second Resolution passed by a vote of 155 to 149. This is an error. The second Resolution passed by a vote of 155 to 149. This is an error. The second Resolution passed by a vote of 155 to 149. This is an error. The second Resolution passed by a vote of 155 to 149. This is an error. The second Resolution passed by a vote of 155 to 149. This is an error. The second Resolution passed by a vote of 155 to 149. This is an error. The second Resolution passed by a vote of 155 to 149. This is an error. The second Resolution passed by a vote of 155 to 149. This is an error. The second Resolution passed by a vo

instead of 6.

You will find the proceedings in the Keene Sentinel of the 14th inst. I hope The Liberator will publish all the Resolutions. We call it a great victory. Harry Hibbard, the traitor, wanted to be chosen Senator. He left his post at Washington, and spent five weeks electioneering. The Hunker party here have never before received so mortifying a defeat. The N. H. Patriot has lost the office of Public Printer.

Yours, truly,

THE SPIRIT OF CONGRESS.

be a practical nullification of the law of the United States. It would impose a responsibility on the two Judges of the Supreme Court, which they dared not assume. It was easy to sit on the bench, and solemnly decide the law unconstitutional and void; very pleasant, perhaps, to read long hifaluting opinions for the entertainment of the People's Convention and the edification of abolitionists in general. But, when poor, deluded and imprisoned Booth applies for the practical fruits of this solemn adjudication in his favor, the two Judges are seized with a solemn spasm of "comity." Although the law is wholly "void," they can't venture to grant a writ of habeas corpus! This is as we expected.—Milwoukee News, July 15.

Mr. Booth, in his paner, says—"We had done our

THE SPIRIT OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
July 28, 1854. 5

Dear Garrison:

Perhaps you were flattering yourself that Congress is fast becoming Garrisonian. If so, you will learn your mistake, when you hear that only 45 voted, this morning, for Mr. Eliot's motion to suspend the rules, that he might bring in a bill to repeal the infamous Fugitive Slave Act. 120 voted against it.

In haste, your friend,

GERRIT SMITH.

To No—we are surprised at nothing which Congress does in aid of slavery, and expect it to wax worse and

BURNING OF SAN JUAN BY THE AMERICAN SLOOP worse until the ruin of the nation is sealed, or the exstence of that profligate body is terminated forever by a dissolution of the American Union. Here is a specimen of the spirit of the Senate:

On Monday, Mr. Sumner, agreeable to notice, asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law. Leave was refused, by a vote of 10 to 35. The Senate also refused to tolerate debate on the motion for leave.

BURNING OF SAN JUAN BY THE AMERICAN SLOOP OF WAR CYANE. Franklin Pierce & Co. seem determined to fill up the measure of their iniquity whilst they are in power, evidently apprehending that their time is short. Their last base and dastardly act is the entire destruction of SAN JUAN Central America, and if there be not a universal indignation manifest towards the vile and wicked despots, it will be another proof that slavery has fairly eaten out the heart of the people. A whole town sacrificed to a point of honor! Pierce seems to have sold himself to the Devil.—Practical Christian.

Two hundred shots were first fired, and then the

There has been a fugitive slave excitearrest two runaway negroes who were provided with free papers. They were rescued, and entertained at a hotel. Several pistols were fired, blows exchanged, and brickbats brought into requisition. One of the pursuers was struck to the ground by a stone, but no one was seriously injured.

The Cincinnati Gazette of Tuesday, says: Two negro women, one mulatte of 1 fuestays, says:

-Two negro women, one mulatto girl, one negro man, and two black boys, slaves belonging to Esq. Beall, of Covington, escaped from their servitude on Thursday night last, crossing the suspension bridge to Newport, thence to Ohio. They have not yet been captured.

Escape of Slaves .- The Parkersburg News publishes the number and value of slaves that have escaped from Wood County, Virginia, for the last 15 or 20 years, together with the names of the owners, as ascertained by the Commissioner of the Revenue in his recent assessment. The number that absconded is 211—valued at \$131,200.—Richmond Enquirer.

Sale of the Slave Brig Glamorgan .- Th brig Glamorgan, which was seized on the coast of Africa for being engaged in the slave trade, and brought into this port in charge of United States officers, was sold at auction to-day, by Edward Riddle, at the Navy Yard, for \$4,700. She was purchased by parties in this city.

Pic Nic Excursion .- The members of the Belknap street school, (colored,) went on an excursion to Hingham, in the Steamer Mayflower, last week, and had a very pleasant time. A better behaved gathering of children than these is rarely seen, and their neat ap-pearance and good deportment reflected the highest cred-it upon themselves, as well as upon their teachers and

Four Girls Burned to Death - A dwelling whole heart full, and my loud Amen!

SAMUEL HENRY.

SAMUEL HENRY.

Father Henry' is a venerable preacher of a true Gospel of Liberty, Peace, Temperance, &c.]—ED.

true Gospel of Liberty, Peace, Temperance, &c.]—ED.

samuel Control of Color, and the fourth, named Collins, aged 8, were burned to death. burned to death.

Sixty-First School Festival at Faneull Hall.

* * The collation terminating, the next incident was, the presentation of boquets to the Medal scholars by the Mayor. Among the recipients, we noticed two colored children—girls—from the Smith School. To us this was the skeleton at the feast. It was said to think that the Messenburgetts school system recognizes one cast.

On the outside of to-morrow's weekly will be found our description of the celebration of the 4th of July, and the oration pronounced by Col. D. H. Austin, last Tuesday. On the inside, the melancholy tidings of his demise, on last evening.—Minnevola Democrat.

T. F. Kelly, a writer well known to the public as 'Falconbridge' and 'Jack Humphries,' died lately at Cincinnati, after a short illness.

Death of Ex-President Fillmore's Brother. Death of Ex-President Fillmore's Brother.—
A dispatch has been received in Buffulo, from a reliable source, announcing the death of Ex-President Fillmore's brother, Charles, who died yesterday at St. Paul, Minnesota, suddenly—supposed of cholera.
A few days before this event, Pres. Fillmore lost his daughter by cholera—a most accomplished young lady.

The 'Union' and the Proposed \$10,000,000 Appropriation.—The Washington Union of this morning has a lengthy article in favor of the resolution placing \$10,000,000 at the disposal of the President, if necessary, to use in the acquisition of Cuba during the recess of Congress.

Engagement with the Indians .- An arrival at New Orleans from Corpus Christi, reports that Cap-tain Van Buren, with twelve soldiers, followed a party of 25 Camanches a distance of 300 miles, attacked and defeated them, killing several. Captain Van Buren was shot through the body, but would probably recover.

TREASURER'S REPORT Of Receipts, from May 1 to July 31, 1854.

From Atner Sanger, Danvers, to redeem pledge,
From Josiah Henshaw, West Brookfield, for contributions from John M. Fisk, 12, Wm.
Foster 3, C. W. Gilbert 5, H. Barnes 1,
Galen Ross 2, Wm. B. Stone 3, Josiah
Henshaw 15, N. Barnes 1, Lucy Stone 5,
L. B. Foot 1, C. T. Stowell 2,
From S. May, Jr., for collections at New England Convention,
From C. Bramhall, Boston, to redeem pledge,
From S. May, Jr., for contributions From Abner Sanger, Danvers, to redeem

From S. May, Jr., for contributions from Norfolk County A. S. Society, bal. collected at Stoughton, S. Magill, Providence, to redeem

pledge, John Cushing, South Hingham, to redeem pledge, James M. Aldrich, Fall River, to re-

deem pledge, Wm. S. George, Boston, to redeem pledge, rom Lucy Stone, for contributions re-ceived by her in 1853, in Warren, In West Brookfield,

In West Brookfield,
From Andrew T. Foss, for collections
by him in Danvers Port, 2 15; J.
Merrill, do, 1, Haverhill 6,
S. Reading, of Geo. Evans, 1, J. N.
Buffum, Lynn, 5,
Newburyport 5 10, Pepperell 2 22,
Townsend 4 60,
Temperance Val'y, Ct., 2 37, Knightsville, R. I., 1 06,
Pawtucket, R. I., 9 03, Auburn, N.
H. 5 31

H., 5 91.

Millbury 1 99, Mystic, Ct., 6 70, Head of River, 2 13, Paguanic, R. I., 2, Westerly, de,

9 87, Milford, N. H., 1 75, Wilton, do., 5 25—73 38 3 50,

From S. May, Jr., for collections at
Framingham, July 4th,
From S. May, Jr., for collections by
him—of Wm. R. Bliss, to redeem
pledge, 10, also donation 1 45, 11
Martin Goodrich, to redeem pledge, 1
Richard Clap, to redeem pledge, 20
T. G. Barnard, Norway, Me., 5, Mrs.
Silloway, do., 1.

Silloway, do., 1, 6 00 G. W. Walbridge, Collinsville, Ct., 5 00 Rebecca Louge,
Mrs. Clara Vaut, Boston,
Wendell Phillips,
H. B. Pond, to redeem pledge, M. E. Breed, 1 00 D. B. Morey, Boston, to redeem pledge, 25 00—103 45 SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Treasurer. Brookline, July 31, 1854.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY A. S. CONVEN-BARNSTABLE COUNTY A. S. CONVEN-TION.—The Annual County A. S. Convention will be held in HARWICH, commencing on FRIDAY, August 25th, and continuing on SATURDAY and SUNDAY. A full delegation of the friends of Freedom, of all who are determined never to yield another step to the arro-gant demands of the Slave Power, is desired and here-by earnessly invited from every part of the Cape. Further particulars, as to speakers, &c., will be given in future napers.

in future papers.
For the Committee,
ZEBINA H. SMALL.

OLD COLONY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

OLD COLONY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Old Colony (Plymouth County) Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the Town Hall, at Kingston, on Sunday, the 13th inst., at the usual hours of religious worship.

We are happy to announce that Wm. Lloyd Garrison and N. H. Whiting are expected to address the meeting. We trust our friends throughout the county will be present in goodly numbers, remembering that the times demand prompt and energetic action.

BURNE SPOONER, Pres.

H. H. BRIGHAM. Sec.

H. H. BRIGHAM, Sec.

MANCHESTER, N. H .- CHARLES L. REMOND, and Andrew T. Foss, on behalf of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings in Manchester, on SUNDAY, August 13, at the usual hours of meeting.

STEPHEN S. and ABBY K. FOSTER, Agents of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will hold a meeting at Allentown village, POMFRET, Ct., on Sunday, August 13, at usual hours. WILLIAM H. FISH, an Agent of the Worces.

unty Anti-Slavery Society, will speak of the Despotism of America, on Sunday evening at 5 o'clock, in the Universalist meeting-house at Woonsocket Falls, R. I.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture in George-town, on Saturday evening, Aug. 5, on the duty of the State of Massachusetts to protect her citizens against

kidnappers.

Also, in Haverhill, on Sunday, Aug. 6th, forenoon, afternoon and evening—on the Domestic Relations, on the Rights of Children, and on the Relations of Romanism and Slavery to the cause of Liberty in this land and throughout the world.

C. L. REMOND will hold a meeting at READ-ING, on Sunday, August 20.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PRICES FROM \$50 TO \$150. THE Subscriber has at all times a large number of Pianofortes, Melodeons, Seraphines and Parlor Organs for sale or to let, to persons residing in the city or at a distance. Many of these instruments are from the best makers, and either new or been in use but a short time. The great variety from which individuals can here select, will insure them perfect satisfaction. Persons hiring, who may conclude to purchase within one year, will receive a reduction of rent. An excellent opportunity is thus presented to those who may wish to give an instrument a full trial before purchasing.

OLIVER DITSON. MUSIC PUBLISHER,

August 4. 115 Washington Street. MRS. H. B. STOWE'S NEW WORK. SUNNY MEMORIES

FOREIGN LANDS. A BOOK OF TRAVELS. BY MRS. H. BEECHER STOWE,

Author of ' Uncle Tom's Cabin.' COMPRISED IN TWO VOLUMES, DUODECIMO. Illustrated with highly finished wood Engravings, from designs by Billings.

PRICE, TWO DOLLARS.

The First Edition of the above work was published on the 15th of July.

The Publishers are aware that they need do no more than to announce this work, for thousands who have read 'Uncle Tom' will welcome any new production from the same pen. Yet it is but just to say, that these volumes are written in the author's happiest vein; and that they would have created a great sensation, and would have met with a very large sale, if published approximately.

would have met with a very large saie, it publicates anonymously.

The public, who have been wearied with the perusal of countless books of travel taking the same beaten paths, will be surprised at the freshness and absorbing interest with which this gifted author has invested the subject. From the voyage to the return, the reader follows her guidance with unquestioning delights.

Orders from the Trade respectfully solicited PHILLIPS, BAMPSON & Co. PUBLISHERS,

BOSTON.

For the Liberator. LINES Written in a Lady's Album.

BY W. A. FOGG. Not in the dim old legends of the past, Of fabled deeds done centuries ago, As dead restored, or water changed to wine, And God, incarnate, suffering want and woe-

Through life's uncertain, ever-changing way; So, certain oracles to us are given, And teachers wiser, better far than they.

The Hebrew story says God once came down Upon a mount, and met their chief alone, And after talking there with him awhile, Gave him his statutes written on a stone. On every stone upon each mountain height,

And every pebble on the ocean's shore, In every thing we hear, or see, or feel, God's laws are spread before us evermore By heeding, then, the light which Nature gives, And listening to the voice which reason sends,

Alone may we our daily actions shape

To form A LIFE to answer life's great ends. Thus may'st thou best improve th' advice which thos Who here preceding me to thee have given, And shed a halo round their earthly path, Merging at last in the sweet light of Heaven.

From the Commonwealth.

LINES

To one who asked why Burns was not MAN enough t kill himself, rather than to be carried back into sla-

Should one led up to death, or fearing worse Those tortures that make dying a release, Anticipate the final boon of peace, By taking on himself the murderer's curse:

If, with unwavering purpose armed, his hand Could let the doomed captive from his breast, And with one purple pang unconquer rest, Were it not Roman, Brutus-worthy, grand?

No! by my faith in God, I would not spare My flesh one blow prophetically due, Nor snatch a respite, nor for mercy sue, Lest I should wrong th' Omnipotence of pray'r;

Lest I should rob my soul of high repose, Earned by such racking labor of the frame, Or spare a miscreant heart the bootless shame With which men see a victim's eyelids close.

Pursue to depths of agony unknown-Strip, smite him, gyved and bound, that cannot flee-At one sure limit God doth set him free. And aimless fury mars a form of stone.

Had this thy creed been sanctioned, we had lost Those men and women patient unto death, Twined in the very rosary of Faith, God's jewels, God's, who registers their cost. Triumphant, these abode the test of fire,

And fainted not in hope, nor in desire. Nay, thou hadst rifled thus, with hand profane,

If his own hand the costly life had ta'en? He bore his martyrdom as God did meet, Bequeathed it, drop by drop, and part by part, Ours, with the blissful brokenness of heart

Smile, then, upon the scourge, devoted friend ! His meed who waits till his reward is ripe.

O! WHEN SHALL SLAVERY'S CURSE RE-MOVE?

And Freedom's songs be sung,

When shall the poor slave-mother fold Nor white men, for the love of gold,

Its slumbers dare molest? Rend, rend the chains that cling so fast

To Afric's exiled sons! O, realm beloved, in mercy haste To save the ruined ones !

As evening's silver star; And millions shall the glory see.

Sold to the sunny South, they loathe thee still, T raitor to all that's just, and true, and good; E ach patriot heart doth hate thy odious Bill P ast all conception-just as patriots should. H enceforth thy doom is scaled, thy fate secure, E sau's poor ' mess' was more than thine shall be; N one but his own sad fall did he endure, As thou would'st sell thy country's liberty Dost thou not hear the muttering thunder's roar, Of that vast storm of indignation dire. U nder whose just omnipotence of yore, G iants' (not small) have quailed beneath their ire . Learn to unlearn what thou hast learned amiss ! A nd love the cause that made our nation free, So shalt thou share on earth the promised bliss, 'And Heaven may hope for thee.

The world is wanting in great souls like thine, For thou art one, who, scorning hate and blame, Dost dare to battle in dear Freedom's name. As if thy heart was mailed with power divine. Thou art a hater of all human wrong, And thy barbed thoughts at Tyranny are hurled

With sounding notes of deep and burning song, Unnerving arms that wield Oppression's rod-Or with the music of some gentler strain, Thou steal'st from Life its weariness and pain. Oh, Poet! thou hast gained the smile of God, And won on Earth a high and star-like name, To shine forever in the sky of Fame.

> From the Indiana True Democrat. LEWIS CASS.

O great of paunch ! that yearnest night and day In direful throes o'er the dissolving Union ! And crawling, cringing, striv'st to make thy way Laws all unknown to native Reason's light, Thyself and all thy votaries confounding With wild chimeras, born of moral night :-

Curse on the party pride which e'er should make thee Aught but a hissing to the free Northwest ! While Justice claims that she should now forsake the And send thee forth an alien from her breast,

this article, so full of cheer and encouragement.

From the 'Schwabischer Merkur' of April 2d. THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN NORTH

Some noble friends of humanity among us, interested in the abolition of slavery in North America, sent, towards the close of last year, for the Boston Bazaar, sure as God reigns, is Liberty's. held in aid of that cause, contributions, which were received by Mrs. Hunt, and punctually forwarded to America. The box containing these articles was shipped on board the steamer Humboldt, which was unfortunately wrecked near Halifax. Two American newspapers (The Liberator of Boston, and Anti-Slavery Standard of New York) have mentioned these donations from Germany with great satisfaction, and have expressed much regret for their loss. I have read these communications, as well as a letter addressed to Mrs. Hunt from the Secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and perceive from them the great importance which is attached in America to the sympathy of Ger-

AMERICA.

fully the contributions from Wurtemberg to the Bazaar were appreciated. Even the distinguished author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin ' has, in one of the above-named papers, made honorable mention of our gifts. As Mrs. Hunt will receive the proceeds of the insurance upon the lost goods to the amount of two hundred florins, she proposes with this sum to purchase and send to Boston various articles of Wurtemberg manufacture. These of slavery, and will serve as specimens of the mechanical industry of Wurtemberg, and may, perhaps, as of Jesus, he went on to show that Jesus taught love to Among the lost articles, many, however, were of a beauty of workmanship which can hardly be replaced loss, and in her zeal for the anti-slavery cause, esteems lish lady, therefore, addresses, through me, to the friends send her some further specimens of female handiwork,

cause, that I could not easily neglect her request.

More especially is this the case, at a moment when the

abolition of slavery needs every man's help. A new

Any persons wishing to contribute to the object nam-

Mrs. Hunt herself, at her own house (No. 12 Urban-

N. B. The contributions must be sent from here in

was a wretched stroke of policy in him-the marshal-

and put down freedom with rum and powder ; and ner-

so, even before they pass into the light of eternity.

some of them, I doubt not, from noble motives.

July, as the Bazaar is held at about Christmas.

Stuttgart, March 29, 1854.

THE PRELATE KAPEF.

HOPEDALE, July 17, 1854.

Territory of North America, as large as both France

Were scourged, were branded, broken on the wheel traordinary sacrifices in money, time and effort made by Mrs. Hunt herself for the emancipation of the slaves, Pierced with sharp fangs of beasts, or sharper steel, give such weight to her suggestions and to her expressions of confidence in our sympathy for so noble a

A crowning glory from the Crucified; Where were the healing from that wounded side,

In which we kneel to kiss the sinless feet.

There comes a glory, wreathed with every stripe, And crowns God's perfect purpose in the end.

O! when shall Slavery's curse remove, And the broad banner that we love, DEAR MR. GARRISON . Be o'er the captive flung ?

Then, native land, thy light shall be And hail thee from afar

AN ACROSTIC. upon, at least, the 'evangelical' clergymen of the disease. All these are the work of parents, so far as place. They proved to us, at any rate, that they did they are inherited. of Anthony Burns, by those faithful servants of his Sa-From the Boston Transcript. SONNET, TO JOHN G. WHITTIER. even there. The devil is a bad counsellor and leader, and often frustrates his own purposes and plans. It

Thou break'st the silence of the slumbering world.

BY ISAAC II, JULIAN. To Slavery's crown, and bliss of sweet communion; Thou bearded sphinx, in riddles dark expounding To grind the African in tyrant pride, Or take a brother's place by Austrian Haynau's side THE LIBERATOR. and many a man, I can assure you, does think it an auful thing. If you had burnt the Law of God, that

would have been submitted to very patiently-for have not the great rulers of the country decided that ther It is with very great pleasure that we subjoin the fol-lowing translation of an article contained in a recent Daniel scoff at it? But the burning of the Constitu-German newspaper, by which it will be perceived that the friends of the slave in Stuttgart, undismayed by the loss of their beautiful box in the shipwreck of the Humboldt, are once again commencing their labors in behalf of next winter's Bazaar. The Prelate Kapfi is one of the most eminent of the German clergy, and we cannot but feel deeply grateful that he should have exerted his influence in so noble and yet so suffering a label of pretty good authority, that a Boston elergyman of contents of the first pretty good authority, that a Boston elergyman of contents the friends of the should have exerted his influence in so noble and yet so suffering a label of the should have exerted his influence in so noble and yet so suffering a label of the should have exerted his influence in so noble and yet so suffering a label of the should have exerted his influence in so noble and yet so suffering a label of the should have exerted his influence in so noble and yet so suffering a label of the should have exerted his influence in so noble and yet so his influence in so noble and yet so suffering a behalf pretty good authority, that a Boston elergyman, of one his influence in so noble and yet so suffering a behalf as that of the American slave. Of Madame Hunt's untiring devotion and energy we shall say nothing, except to express our belief that it cannot fail to stir up the hearts of all women at home, who have been heretofore workers for the Bazaar, to more efficient and selfsacrificing action. It is in this hope that we publish I remember that, some ten or twelve years since, WEN DELL PHILLIPS shocked the people, somewhat as you now have, by indignantly saying, 'My curse be upon the Constitution!' But this is quite an easy matter to set right before the people, and multitudes of them say amen to it-if it is the soul of the Fugitive Bill, it s fit only to be burned.

But I must add no more, only that, after all, the cause of Freedom advances-but our work is in the ages. The present belongs to Despotism ; posterity, as

WM. H. FISH.

HENRY C. WRIGHT IN PEPPERELL. PEPPERELL, (Mass.) July 12, 1854.

Sunday, July 9th, Mr. Wright occupied the pulpit of the Unitarian church in this town. His audience wa respectably large and respectably intelligent, also. No speaker could ask or desire a more attentive audience. A profound interest pervaded the assembly,—such interest as we ever feel when the depth of our souls for the first time is revealed through human lips, when we many in the emancipation of the slaves, and how gratein the light of reason and conscience. I doubt not many were amazed at his sayings, and some could say,

' Away with him! he is a blasphemer, and hath devil.' It is but just to say, that no man living could present, in so short a time, a greater array of topics so pregnant with thoughts that burn their way to the heart, through the envelopes of prejudice and pride. will at once give evidence of our desire for the abolition in respect to the treatment of Enemies.' After several

enemies, forgiveness of injuries, good for evil, self-sa rifice. Reading the Bible, going to meeting, keeping by money, and Mrs. Hunt, in her deep regret at their tized, or believing in the atonement, in the Bible, in loss, and in her zeat for the anti-states of those favorably immortanty, or in too, are not understands the it right to ask further contributions of those favorably the spirit of Jesus; but he that best understands the disposed towards this movement. This unwearied English lady, therefore, addresses, through me, to the friends of the slave, the modest inquiry, whether they cannot of his spirit was, that he was true to his own convictions of right, even unto death. He obeyed God, reor similar donations, that the Anti-Slavery Bazaar in Boston may not only receive articles which we have purchased for it, but also those especially made for it by the hands of its friends. I should scarcely venture the hands of its friends. I should scarcely venture this request in our present circumstances, but the exanity, as generally understood?' 'It will be seen at once,' he said, ' that Jesus was not a Christian, if what is taught and tolerated by the churches throughout the world be Christianity; that Jesus knew nothing of such, in an approving sense; and that, if he were now to appear, he would seek its overthrow, as he did Judaism of old. He would not leave one stone upon

another of our misnamed Christian temples.' and Spain, is threatened to be added to the slaveholdand Spain, is threatened to be added to the satisfactory and Afternoon subject—The relations of Husband and Spain, is threatened to be added to the satisfactory and Spain, is threatened to be added to the satisfactory and Spain, is threatened to be added to the satisfactory and Spain, is threatened to be added to the satisfactory and Spain, is threatened to be added to the satisfactory and Spain, is threatened to be added to the satisfactory and satisfactory an are responsible for the intended or known results of their acts. He spoke of the distinction of sex, and the ed, can send their donations to me, or to Messrs. Spring relations and endearments based upon it, and mainin Konigstrasse, or Hartneck in Hirschustrasse, or to tained that the influence of marriage was more powerful upon the character and destiny of individuals and nations than churches or governments. His animadversions upon false and unnatural relations between men and women, and the awful consequences of ign rance of the laws that underlie the true marriage state, were well calculated to startle men and women in every REPORT FROM THE LECTURING PIELD. relation of life.

Mr. W. said he believed that a man's relation to his ock on Sundays, and it seems appropriate that present are more potent than our relations to the dead I should give some account of my labors in The Libe- past. But, O! what blasphemy he did utter, when RATOR—especially as I have not usually been able to he said, 'Parents alone are responsible for the exist-publish my notices. I know, however, that the crowdence and organization of their children;' and with saced state of your columns at this great crisis in our rilegious lips did he call the catechism, a lie! It really country's affairs very emphatically teaches the necessiseemed as if he were trying to see how much his hearty of brevity, and that necessity I will endeavor to re- ers could bear. With the thousands upon thousands of debilitated, feeble, sickly children that we every where The first place that I visited, on commencing my meet, what a day of judgment it must be to the parents present campaign, was Westboro', and in company with of such, to hear it boldly proclaimed from the pulpit DANIEL S. WHITNEY. This is a town in which but lit- that children had a right to healthy souls and bodies; tle of our kind of anti-slavery work has been done; that parents should give to their children sound organand though I believe it enjoys the reputation of being izations; that God was not responsible for the sickness quite a Free Soil town, I judged the mass of the people and death of little children, nor for an idiotic or insanto be either asleep on the subject, or-which is usually condition of mind! Men and women, the speaker said, about the same thing—so prejudiced against 'Garriso-should prepare to be healthy parents of healthy chilnianism,' that they were determined not to hear us. dren. God never made an idiot nor a lunatic, nor gave This would evidently enough be a righteous judgment a child a tendency to consumption, scrofula, or other

not mean to help us to any hearers, for they refused, or remembered to forget,' to read the notices sent to o'clock, more thinly attended than the preceding. The them; for which may he reward them whom they so weather was oppressively warm, and many were glad piously served—the conscientious souls! Notice, however, was freely given from the Unitarian pulpit, and creed. The subject was—'Institutions for Men, not Men we had, in the Town Hall, a very respectable audience, for Institutions'; and Mr. W. showed pretty concluwe had, in the Town Hall, a very respectable audience, both as to numbers and intelligence. There is a remnant in Westboro', as in all our country towns, who have not bowed the knee to the Slave Power, and who stitution, a by-law or a compromise. His language was stitution, a by-law or a compromise. His language was stitution, a by-law or a compromise. will not, and such are the hope of the land. But my substantially this :- Perish constitutions, churches, revisit to Westboro' was just previous to the kidnapping ligions, creeds, governments, Bibles, Sabbaths, rites, of Anthony Burns, by those faithful servants of his Sa-tanic Majesty, Frank Pierce & Co., and perhaps the number of the faithful has been increased since then, should ever be enslaved, killed, or injured in any way, to save any institution. God never established an institution. All institutions are of men's contrivance, for men's convenience. God establishes relations and fixed ling of his hosts in the Pilgrim city, to steal a man, laws to govern them.

and put down freedom with rum and powder; and perhaps his high 'Commissioners' will see it to have been so, even before they has into the light of eternity.

Thus terminated a good day's work in a noble cause; and most gloriously has the 11th Parish in Pepperell But since visiting Westboro', I have lectured in sustained free speech and a free pulpit. Some of them, Millville, Waterford, Mendon, Milford (North-Pur- it may be, felt their prejudices chafed, but that they all chase,) Southboro', and Bellingham-and in all but feel better and nobler, none can doubt. They have one of these places, to fair audiences, manifesting a shown, in this instance, a willingness to hear 'all things, and hold fast that which is good.' Mr. Wright, Nebraska Bill has been passed, and Anthony Burns has at the close of his morning discourse, paid them a nobeen returned to the hell from which he had escaped. ble tribute, such as none but freedom-loving souls could

and returned by the most infernal power that ever ruled give or appreciate. a nation, and under circumstances of the most exciting A train of circumstances has for years been in su nature to all lovers of freedom-I must confess that I cessful operation to prepare the members of the Unitado not see, in my travels, any proofs that the North is rian parish to hear and receive those views and opineven now fairly awake. The screws must be turned, I ions, those doctrines and principles, which distinguish think, several times times more, before it will be roused the anti-slavery men and women of our country from resolutely to assume the only effective position of 'No the bulk of the people; among which, not the least ac-UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS'-no more compromise, tive has been the miserable phariseeism, the cowardly But the tide is rising, and 'the logs begin to float.' denial of all those acts of Christian courtesy, which Many, who care nothing for black men, or black men's should be manifested among men where diff wrongs, do not like to have their own rights and liber- opinion exists-every low and wicked art to preven ties infringed upon, and when they are, there is pro- those from hearing, who would, if left to themselves testing, feeble though it yet be. State street merchants be glad to hear-which has characterized the Orthodox do not like to be swept off of 'Change by an armed sol- church of this town, from the day of its birth to the diery and police, some of them the meanest, vilest loaf-ers of the city, and drunk at that. So they were stirred; C. Wright, and those who work with him, should quit the field of labor, that they (their kind) may step in Since the nation's great day of bombast and powder, and gather up the laurels of that victory which the pi-I have had occasionally to meet very solemn objections oneers of the anti-slavery reform have made certain to your burning the Constitution of the United States; and easy. We will not complain of them for closin

their pulpit against us; for it is, in their estimation, often pro-slavery, but they are as often or more fremore sacred than the temple of the divine soul—the quently anti-slavery, theoretically and practically. temple of the living God; and they always learn, English, Scotch, French, Polish, Hungarian and Gerfirst the rules of the church, afterwards, the principles man; but when has the voice of an Irishman-of of Christianity. But to be ordered off the ground by an Irish Catholic-been heard on the anti-slavery platbullying Pharisees is rather too-much. A. H. W.

THE PULPIT AND SLAVERY.

fidently expected, at this epoch of thrice-accursed laws and still more damnable deeds, which must inevitably go down to succeeding generations as the slave-catching age, to have seen a deeper work of grace in the heart of old Upton than mere political regeneration; but we tinne, until she shall stand acquitted of all corruption by, or connection with, the atheistical institution, either politically or religiously. Yes, we will remain in faith, believing that Upton will yet

'Strike for the right. Let Error meet its fate— If Error rules—lash both the Church and State.'

While Upton is forming a union of all political parties for the purpose of laboring ' to establish a public senti- would conduct otherwise than they have done, and ment at the North that shall "crush out," with scorn expect it not of any that may follow them to this free and indignation, the Lorings and Halletts, and others land. It is true that Mitchel has rather overdone his of their kind, the present crisis demands of us to ask, work—he has shown himself a bold, blustering ruffian, in the name of crushed humanity, if she ought not and and no sneak; and Meagher, with more caution, but will not form a union of all religious parties, that will with no more regard for man as man, has shown himlabor to establish a public sentiment' at Upton, that self a heartless demagogue. But I look upon these two shall 'crush out' of the pulpit, 'with scorn and indig-men as the true representatives of Irish character and nation,' the public teacher, who, when placing his name Irish patriotism. All Irishmen, that I know, are like to a petition for the repeal of that worse than Medo-them. Your two correspondents are exceptions, and Persian law, the infernal Fugitive Slave Bill, appends, do n't know of a third. There may be others, and per 'If all can be done in good faith to the Constitution '- haps you know them; but let them come to this counplacing that blood-stained instrument higher than hutry to live, and see how they will stand. 'My word for manity, higher than Christ, in the person of Anthony it, as C. F. Adams says, 'they will be deficient in Burns,-in the words of another appendage to the same backbone.' petition, 'serving God so as not to offend the Devil;' who, when speaking of Christ as the Savior of the with slaveholders, world, eulogized the Seventh of March traitor as the Savior of our country; who refuses his pulpit to antislavery lecturers, because they happen to disbelieve in a considerable number of Irishmen (I think in Cincin the plenary or entire inspiration of the Bible, yet uses nati) did sign an affirmatory and approving respons ask their husbands,' from whom she must 'learn in all nothing from or of any of those men since. I remer silence, with all subjection," for it is a shame for wo- ber, too, that several Irishmen in New York signed ican clergy, (if weighed in their own balances) -

· Who think no measures to be carried through, But those which keep the Priest and Church in view'; who call slavery Paganism, yet shrink with horror liberty and power, that they may enjoy the luxury of from the idea of calling slave-owners and abettors, Pa- being tyrants. gans-preaching to the sin, but being mighty careful not to trouble the conscience of the sinner ; who cry out, 'Wo unto you, hypocrisy, and slavery, and paganism!' not like the teacher of old, who said, 'Wo language, by calling Edward Everett 'a true patriot pents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the

I fear that but few of the American clergy will have the honor of being crucified between two thieves for plainness of speech, and especially the one of whom I speak, who, when the citizens of Unton assembled to express their shame and deep humiliation at the commision of a crime of the deepest dye, read the sending back of Onesimus by Paul, perhaps thinking, as did the parson described by Whittier, in his 'Sabbath

'And this commends itself as one To every conscience tender; As Paul sent back Onesimus, My Christian friends, we send her!

It cannot be wondered at that Upton, though progressive in politics, should yet retain a share of cotton religion, when no small share of the salary of one of her religious teachers comes from the pockets of those who have grown rich among the cotton institutions of the South. It does not seem strange that she is fetter-Constitution, and overs that the cotton-bound Union, cequieted, and her lacerated conscience healed, with pa-tent moral anodynes, with no small admixture of chop-tent moral anodynes, with no small admixture of chopso,' should continue their support of such a religion ; in short, should not labor to 'crush out' such 'skimmed-milk,' ' uncooked hasty pudding' teachers as this; for if such teaching as this must be

'The end of prayer and preaching, Then down with pulpit, down with priest, And give us Nature's teaching!

THE IRISH AND SLAVERY.

PORTLAND, July 22, 1854.

DEAR GARRISON : Impelled by circumstances over which I have no trol, I am obliged to confine myself to the debilitating WHERE ARE THE WRITINGS OF CHRIST? habits of close attention to my business pursuits and the earning of my daily bread; and although I do not complain that I must work in order to eat, yet I often feel a painful consciousness that I am rusting away, mentally, morally and physically, in this state of inac-

gain something by falling in love with it, and then the even of yourselves judge ye not what is right?" fault with the plea of expecting advantage to follow everlasting contempt.

In general, and with the fewest possible exceptions, he love of liberty in the Irish consists in the desire of freedom from oppression in their own persons, and the invitation to deliver the address before the Literary So privilege of exercising tyranny over others. I never cieties of Oberlin College, at the next Comme saw one of the race since the anti-slavery movement to be held some time in August. The world must h

form? To my knowledge, never : and I have never heard of one opening his mouth against slavery on this side of the Atlantic. Now, this may be accounted for in a few words, viz.—the influence of the priesthood. But where are the Irish Protestants? I look in vain for DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

I felt gratified to see, in your last LIBERATOR, the resolutions unanimously adopted by a portion of the cities of Upton, though I had ardently hoped and confidently expected, at this case, at the case, at the case, and where? What Irish Protestant has stood up in an anti-slavery convention in Boston, and opened his mouth against our great national wrong? Who in New York, in Philadelphia, or elsewhere, has done it But for the faithful words of the immortal O'Connell, now dead, and the living Haughton and Webb, I should consider that, to be an Irishman, was necessariwill thank God for this manifestation of change and ly to be a tyrant in heart, only waiting for opportunity to make it practical. If James Haughton and Richard progress, still hoping that the work of grace will conD. Webb should come to this country, they could not but be faithful to their anti-slavery professions, for they have long since placed themselves in a position from which they can know no retreat. But where and who

> whom we can speak with the same assurance? I feel no disappointment in view of the course pu sued by Mitchel and Meagher. I never thought they

the other man from the 'green isle of Erin,' of

Yours for truth, justice and liberty, and no unio

P. S. Since writing the above, I do remember that the Sabbath, the pulpit and the Bible to convince his to O'Connell's appeal to Irishmen in this country to listening audience that the proper sphere of woman is come out from the pro-slavery parties, and identify at home, and if they will learn any thing, let them themselves with the abolitionists; but I have heard silence, with all subjection, 'for it is a sname for man to speak in 'public, even if she does plead for downcast, bleeding and oppressed humanity, and the priest and people pass by on the other side. O, no! men show that they are not real Irish, but the descend-men show that they are not real Irish, but the descend-men show that they are not real Irish, but the descendoman must not appear in public, though, according ants of Normans born in Ireland.' An important disto their creed, millions go down to a burning hell, and tinction, which, according to Mitchel, proves that all other millions suffer the galling yoke of bondage, by Irish abolitionists are of Scandinavian origin; but that such hell-deserving minions as a majority of the Amerhuman race from whom descended the heroes and demigods,' are like the heroes and demigods in character, i. e inherent savages and barbarians, who love to possess

OUR SHIRKING SENATOR.

A literary journal of some repute in Boston perverts unto you, scribes, Pharisees, hypocrites!'—'Ye ser-and statesman.' I deny that the adjective, or either of the substantives, is at all applicable to that oily-tongued doughface, and will prove my position by three specimen acts from his public life.

1st. He is not TRUTHFUL, for he said there was danger of Slavery going into Kanzas or Nebraska, when he ought to have known that the heathenish institution was already rooted there, through the efforts of just such sham Christian ministers as himself; and when he must have known that one-fourth of all the slaves in the United States-except the voters in the two old parties-are held north of the southern line of Kanzas ; and that in Missouri, lying directly alongside of that territory, and as similar to it in soil and climate as New Hampshire is to Vermont, there were 87,422 slaves in 1850-an increase of nearly NINE HUNDRED PER CENT. since slavery was legalized by the recently broken bargain of 1820.

2d. Mr. Everett is not a PATRIOT, for when repre senting, in Congress, a District wherein was made the first armed resistance to tyranny of the Revolution, he wife had more to do with the organization, character ed with cotton, when the nation worships a cotton God, insulted the manes of dead patriots, and spit in the Under the auspices of the Workester County Anti-SLAVERY SOCIETY, I have lately been holding meetings any historical character. Our relations to the living shameful compromises of our fathers in the shape of the shoulder a musket, and march south, to aid in crushing mented by human blood and tears, must be preserved out resistance to the vilest tyranny known in modern at all hazards. It does not seem strange that she is ages of the world—a tyranny compared with which the British stamp act and tea-tax were as mere musquito

2d. Mr. Everett is not a STATESMAN, for when Goverlogic. It does not seem strange that the cry of 'Peace, peace, peace, 'calms down the troubled waters of antislavery agitation. But it does seem strange that many Paw-knees—he advised statutory pains and penalties as professed friends of the slave should 'love to have it a method of stopping the anti-slavery agitation. He must have studied human nature and human history with the eyes of a mole, not to discover that this plan of hindering reform never has succeeded, and never will encored, while the organs of conscientionenes firmness, and combativeness enjoy a voice in the mental

To sum up-Mr. Everett is wofully defective in ve racity, and totally lacking in the first requisite of a patriot, love for human rights; also in the first requisite of a statesman, foresight of the future. His name is rapidly sinking to oblivion, despite his rich learning and chaste oratory.

No doctrine, it seems to me, presents so great an obtion and office confinement. Occasionally, I am aroused edge and virtue, as the erroneous dogma that 'the Biby the electrifying influence of public discussion of the ble is the only rule of faith and practice.' That the state of the times, or the reading of the THE LIBERA- all-wise Creator committed the whole revelation of His TOR, or some other reformatory work. I have just pe- will to perishable paper, and the uncertainties of hurused James Haughton's letter respecting T. F. Meagh- man language, is a doctrine at war not only with reaer, and feel moved to say a few words expressive of my son, but with the Bible itself. If the Founder of Chrisown thoughts in relation to Irish love of liberty and tianity intended his doctrines should be learned only from a written book, it is very strange he should have I have often been amused, and experienced some oth- written nothing in the book himself. I believe we have er feelings, when reading the letters of James Haugh- no account of his writing any where, except that he ton and R. D. Webb, (men whose praise is in the stooped down and with his finger wrote on the ground.' mouths and breasts of all true friends of the slave and Christ never, so far as we know, wrote on paper, or impartial liberty every where,) as well as accounts of parchment, but on the ground, the solid earth, in Naanti-slavery sentiments of the most radical character ture's great book. For the revelation of God's will, expressed at public meetings in Ireland. It may be Jesus points to his works-to the lilies of the field, the that there are other Irishmen in Ireland, beside your birds of the air, and the everlasting mountains; but two faithful and beloved correspondents, who are true especially to the immortal mind of man. 'I will put and faithful, in word and in heart, to the cause of im- my laws in their hearts, and in their minds will I write partial freedom; but it has not been my lot to know them.' To that celestial reason which is the offspring hem or know of them, since the days of O'Connell. of the Divine Mind, we are required to bring for judg-Irishmen proverbially hate oppression-until they can ment every question affecting human welfare. 'Why, transition seems not miraculous, only because it is com- ' Prove all things'-yes, all books, (not excepting the mon. The passage to the United States seems to pro- Bible itself,) all customs, all religions, not by a book, duce the same effect upon the exile of Erin as the eating but by that 'inspiration of the Almighty which gives of the forbidden fruit did upon Adam and Eve. In the understanding.' Exposed to the blaze of this light, slamorning, they were pure, lovely and innocent; in the very, war, intemperance, and false religion are seen in evening, guilty, ashamed and malignant, excusing their their hideousness, and will be consigned to infamy and

Northampton, Mass.

CHARGES C. BURLEIGH has received and accepted a commenced, who did not hate a negro; but I have moving when Orthodox Oberlin seeks instruction at the known them to express much dissatisfaction that other mouth of a Disunion Abolitionist, and one, too, in every European exiles should seek an asylum in this refuge respect as heretical, according to her standard, as Gau of convessed white men. Other European exiles are rison himself.—National A. S. Standard.

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